FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 MAY 1983

Turkey-Iraq

Turkish troops have crossed into Iraq to crush Kurdish guerrilla fighters, according to BBC World Service and AFP reports from Ankara. Two brigades totalling 7,000 men crossed the border in a move that follows recent attacks on Turkish soldiers by gunmen on the Iraqi side, the BBC said. Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen subsequently "indirectly admitted" that troops crossed the border when he announced that Turkish security forces had stopped repeated cross-border attacks by armed groups, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Monitored Turkish and Iraqi media have thus far not mentioned any Turkish incursion.

Lebanon

Military Situation — An IDF soldier was killed and 14 others were wounded when a bomb exploded near a bus carrying IDF soldiers north of Hasbayya in southeastern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported citing the IDF spokesman. The "terrorists" responsible were "undoubtedly"aided by local inhabitants, the radio said. Meanwhile, Beirut radio reported that 15 people were killed or wounded as a result of an attack on an IDF convoy in Sidon. The radio also noted that both Israeli and Syrian aircraft flew patrols over the Al-Biqa' valley. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, a Syrian rocket launcher in the area fired several shells at IDF positions.

Related Developments — Israel has transmitted an "unequivocal"warning to Syria against "playing with fire" and Israeli Government sources stressed that Israel will not be dragged into a war of attrition, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israelis are concerned that an imminent Syrian military exercise throughout Syria, including the Golan Heights, and in Lebanon could be transformed into an offensive operation, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF spokesman confirmed that the Syrians recently excavated new SAM sites in Al-Biqa', the television also disclosed.

Meanwhile, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas commented on the recent incident involving Israeli and Syrian aircraft, saying that Syrian aircraft intercepted Israeli planes violating "the Syrian forces' airspace," Damascus radio reported. Reaffirming that Syria's measures are defensive, Talas said Israel accuses the Syrians of preparing for war in order to conceal its own preparations for aggression.

A Damascus radio commentary on Syria's political stance toward Lebanon dismissed the "useless illusions" of those who hope that Syria will change its positions and who are wagering on "certain mediations," because "Syria will never accept a mediation or a compromise in a principled issue related to the pan-Arab cause." Arab solidarity with Syria against the "agreement of submission" provides fresh proof of the credibility of Syria's pan-Arab stand, the radio contended. Syria will stand by the "nationalist majority" in Lebanon against the Israeli occupation, U.S. hegemony, and Phalangist dominance, the radio declared.

Al-Jumayyil Summit Call — President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed readiness to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and has called for an Arab summit conference or emergency Arab League meeting to "defend" Lebanon's position on the Palestinian and Lebanese issues, Cairo radio reported citing an Al-Jumayyil interview with the Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan*. The Lebanese president said he understands the Syrian position but hopes Syria will respect Lebanon's decision.

PLO

The PLO will not withdraw from Lebanon unless asked by Lebanese nationalist parties opposed to the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, PLO official 'Imad Shakkur announced in response to claims by Fatah dissidents that the PLO leadership is paving the way for a withdrawal. In his remarks, which were reported by the Amman *Jordan Times*, Shakkur also claimed that the Libyan attempt to split Fatah has failed. Meanwhile, Fatah dissident Abu Musa dismissed charges that he is acting on orders from Libya and Syria, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Iran

Rejection of Iraqi Proposal — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati dismissed Iraq's call for a special peace agreement to protect civilian areas, asserting that Iran has always respected principles and international norms and has never considered the observance of these principles to be subject to separate treaties and supervision by international organizations, Tehran radio reported. The Iraqi proposal is a "clear admission" that Iraq has been bombing Iranian towns and villages, he said.

Expellee's Remarks — The Soviet Union offered no particular reason for expelling three Iranian diplomats from Moscow, and the decision may have been a "purely retaliatory measure" following the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Iran, one of the expellees declared in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio.

Arrest of Officers — Riyadh radio reported that Iranian authorities recently arrested five senior Air Force officers on charges of planning to bomb Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's headquarters.

Egypt-USSR Relations

Egypt and the Soviet Union signed a protocol in Moscow calling for a "dramatic" increase in bilateral trade, TASS reported. The agreement is the first Egyptian-Soviet trade protocol since 1977, the agency noted. An Egyptian Government official at the signing said in remarks broadcast by Moscow radio's Arabic service that Egypt hopes for closer bilateral relations and increased economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

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'Arafat Inspects Palestinian Forces in Al-Biqa'

JN261638
Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Afraft], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, accompanied by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has continued his inspection visits to a number of the revolution forces' positions. He met with the officers and men of the Badr and Ash-Shaqif forces and reviewed with them the military situation in the region in light of the Zionist military activities and concentrations. Brother Abu 'Ammar also explained to the commanders, officers, and men the political situation in the region and reassured himself about the combat readiness of the forces.

'Arafat on Conflict With Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

NC261328 Beirut Al-Bayraq in Arabic 25 May 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Libyan-Palestinian conflict in the last few days has evolved from the oral to the military stage. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said at a meeting Fatah cadres that "a big plot is being prepared by Libyan chief of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to abolish the PLO and replace it with another pro-libyan organization, as he told the Libyan intelligence service."

'Arafat added: "I am in possession of very important documents confirming that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held three meetings with Sharon in an African state some time ago and that three Libyan officers met with Israeli officials in Beirut to coordinate strikes at the PLO and Fatah with them."

In his address to Fatah officials in the north, 'Arafat said: "I declare that the Palestinian revolution is here to stay, despite Al-Qadhdhafi and his supporters, and that Libya will witness in the next few days a movement never seen before."

He said: "Al-Qadhdhafi attempted at the PNC meeting in Algiers to split the ranks by paying $50 [million] through his chief of intelligence Salih ad-Duruqi, and now he is trying through his chief of intelligence and his aides Muhammad al-Maghribi, 'Abdallah Habshi, and Muhammad 'Abd al-Karim to split the Palestinian rank confonting the Israeli enemy in Al-Biqa'.... He paid Abu Salih [Fatah Central Committee member Nimr Salih] $18 million to declare his mutiny against Fatah. Why, brothers? It would have been better for Al-Qadhdhafi to pay this money to confront the Israeli enemy, not to split our ranks."

He added: "The volcano that erupted in Beirut during the Israeli invasion did not intimidate us; how then will the actions of Libya's madman?"

He said: "Libya has paid its agents in Beirut and the south to carry out sabotage and explosive actions through some Palestinians so as to involve Palestinian civilians in conflicts they are innocent of."

'Arafat said: "I swear to you that I will cut off the tongue and hands of Al-Qadhdhafi and his supporters.... He who touches Palestinain sovereignty will not remain safe in this world."

"Abu 'Ammar" revealed that Libya has sent three shipsloads of arms to "Abu Salih" via Tripoli port in Lebanon.... He wondered: "Are these to confront the Israeli enemy or to strike the resistance?"

He said: "Al-Qadhdhafi had made several attempts to assassiate me, but his attempts failed.... We await this madman's assassination soon."

Khalil al-Wazir, "Abu Jihad," deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, told reporters yesterday that the Fatah Central Committee will meet here today "to take a definite decision against the mutineering Fatah officers after they refused to execute orders placing themselves at the disposal of commander in chief of the revolution forces Yasir 'Arafat."

Abu Jihad spoke at length to the officers and men of a Fatah military unit in a Palestinian forces assembly camp near Damascus, in the presence of reporters, about "the problems and differences in Fatah ranks" and emphasized the movement's unity. He strongly attacked the Libyan leader and said: We in the Fatah movement, civilians and military, are one body, and no one is permitted to depart from the resolutions and instructions of our institutions and establishments.

'Arafat, Tunisian Minister Meet in Damascus 25 May

JN261006 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met in Damascus today with Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who has been visiting Damascus since last Sunday. WAFA said the meeting dealt with the current situation in the Arab World and means to confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation. WAFA also said that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, attended the meeting.

'Arafat Adviser Comments on 'Rebellion'

JN261140 Amman Jordan Times in English 26 May 83 pp 1, 2

[By Lamis K. Andoni — Special to the *Jordan Times*]

[Text] Amman — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces stationed in the Al-Biqa' valley in Lebanon will not withdraw unless asked by the Lebanese parties opposed to the withdrawal agreement recently signed between Lebanon and Israel, a Palestinian official said here Wednesday. This came as a reply to claims made by Fatah rebel officers in the Al-Biqa' that the leadership was paving the way for a Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon.

Lebanese forces opposed the agreement include the Lebanese communists, the Progressive Socialist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'thists, the National Syrian Party, former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Mr. 'Imad Shakkur, political advisor to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, told the *Jordan Times* that the recent "rebellion" within Fatah did not stem from political or ideological difference but is instigated by Libya.

"The rebellion is financed by Libya and aims at causing a split within Fatah, the backbone of the PLO," he said.

Mr. Shakkur, who is on a private visit to Jordan, said "the Libyan objective to split Fatah has failed", and denied reports that the leaders of "the peaceful mutiny" enjoy the support of one third of the Palestinian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley.

The dissent, which is led by two Fatah military leaders, Abu Musa and Abu Kamal al-'Amlah, and a former Fatah political leader Nimr Salih (Abu Salih), was apparently triggered by military appointments that were made by Mr. 'Arafat recently.

Mr. 'Arafat appointed Ahmad 'Atallah (Abu Hajim) as the commander of Fatah forces in Lebanon and Haj Isma'il commander of the northern region. Both men are accused by the rebels of having fled their posts during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June. The rebels were reportedly quoted as describing, these appointments as "a reward for cowardice."

Mr. Shakkur explained that after the war in Lebanon military committee was set up to investigate these charges as well as to study the whole military situation during the war. "The committee will submit a report of its findings to the Higher Military Council in Fatah which is expected to give its final verdict on the matter", he said.

Mr. Shakkur severely criticised the way the rebels opted to express their protests over the appointments and stressed that it is a matter restricted to the Higher Military Council. "There are many channels through which they could voice their objections. Instead they chose to surpass the organisational framework of Fatah and fall in the laps of an Arab regime which in itself constitute a dangerous precedent," he said.

The appointments, however, were not the only issues protested by the rebels. In a statement issued earlier this week, they waged a full scale attack on the Fatah leadership's policies and political moves. The dissidents accused the leaders of "squandering money on festivals and meetings that have no purpose." The statement also charged the leaders of "plunging into a vortex of peace plans" and strongly condemned meetings with "Zionists" and recent contacts with Egypt. Leaders of the rebellion were quoted as saying that their movement not a "sessionist" but aims at the correction of "the deviation" practised by the Fatah leadership.

Mr. Shakkir reiterated the Fatah leadership's commitment to resolutions adopted at the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers last February. "We shall not accept any settlement that infringes upon the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establishing an independent Palestinian state," he said. Furthermore, Mr Shakkur said, "the PLO is the ally of Lebanese progressive movement and will abide by any decision by the movement. Therefore PLO forces will not withdraw from the Al-Biqa' unless they are asked by the Lebanese national movement and if the decision of the Lebanese progressives was to fight, the PLO forces will fight on their side," Mr. Shakkur said.

Fatah, Mr. Shakkur pointed out, has always witnessed "differences among its political wings" but not "disagreements". These "differences should be resolved through democratic dialogue and not mutiny", he said.

Since its inception in 1965, Fatah or the Palestine National Liberation Movement did not claim the adoption of a definite political ideology, thus accepting Palestinians from all wings of the political spectrum. Mr. Shakkur, However, strongly refuted claims that recent events in the reflect a polarization of "the left" and "the right" with the movement.

"The rebellion in the Al-Biqa' should not be perceived as an ideological conflict between al left-wing and a right-wing within Fatah," he said. "A conflict between the independence of the Palestinian resolution and the attempts by certain Arab regimes to patronise and contain the Palestinian decision constitute the essence of what is going on in the Al-Biqa," Mr. Shakkur said.

The "rebels violated the values and principles embodied in the independence of Fatah and consequently the Palestinian decision,"he said.

Mr. Shakkur said that even if Mr. 'Arafat decided to reinstate "the rebels" to Fatah ranks, many fatah members including himself will oppose that vehemently.

Fatah Dissident Abu Musa Dismisses 'Arafat Charges
JN261145 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Abu Musa ['Abd al-Latif Jibarah], a Fatah official and one of the military officers who engineered the opposition movement within Fatah, has dismissed the charges voiced by the Fatah leadership that he is acting on orders from Syria and Libya. He charged that Fatah has given up its military option and adopted the Fes Arab peace plan, which, according to him, is derived from the Camp David accords and UN Security Council Resolution 242.

It may be recalled that the Fatah leadership has suspended Abu Musa and other officers.

In statements to Kuwait's *Al-Watan*, Abu Musa called for an overall ruview of the events that took place during the Israeli invasion and the postwithdrawal phase.

West Bank Mayors Denounce Al-Qadhdhafi's Remarks
GF261832 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Political, vocational, and national personnel and bodies in the occupied territories have denounced the dubious statements and inclinations against the Palestinian revolution, its leadership, and national policy issued by Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. The national bodies and personalities in the occupied territories called on the masses of the Palestinian people to rally around the PLO and its chairman, brother Abu 'Ammar, in order to thwart the plots of conspirators such as Al-Qadhdhafi, bolster the Palestinian national unity, and strengthen the victorious march until victory is achieved. This came in the statements and communiques issued by 150 Palestinian personalities representing municipal councils in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as trade unions and social establishments throughout the occupied homeland.

KUNA: OPEC Unable To Agree on New Fund Chief

LD262223 Kuwait KUNA in English 1620 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Vienna, May 26 (KUNA) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) council of ministers here failed to chose Wednesday one of three candidates as new director general of the OPEC Fund for International Development to replace the outgoing executive chief of the fund, Dr Ibrahim F. J. Shinata of Egypt, it was reported here Thursday.

The council composed of 13 finance ministers from the OPEC member-states could not agree to appoint any of the candidates as director general and set up a six-member sub-committee to study the qualifications of the candidates and report to the council when it meets again here in July.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Discusses Lebanon, Other Issues

LD222005 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 22 (KUNA) — Kuwait Sunday renewed her concern with Lebanon's full independence and complete sovereignty over its entire territory. However, it reiterated that any agreement concluded with the Zionist enemy contradicting with the Arab cardinal causes and the Palestinian people's rights or endangering any of the Arab states' security, sovereignty or territorial integrity shall be deemed as infringement on the Arab nation's rights and hence should be collectively discussed by the Arab countries since the issue concerns the entire Arab world.

This was stated by the minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn following a weekly session today of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of a [word indistinct] on the cabinet's deliberations, the official said that the council has reviewed Arab political affairs, in particular the situation in Lebanon and the repercussions of the agreement concluded with the Israeli authorities on the region and the differing viewpoints expressed regarding the accord.

The cabinet, according to the spokesman, reasserted its previous announcements of concern with Lebanon's full independence and complete sovereignty over all its territory as well as Lebanon's organic and fateful linkage to the Arab nation.

It reiterated that "any agreement concluded with the Zionist enemy contradicting the Arab fundamental causes and the Palestinian people's rights or threatening any Arab country's security, safety or sovereignty is considered infringing on the Arab nation's rights and hence should be collectively discussed by all the Arab states because the issue concerns the entire Arab world which is best qualified to take the final stand at the appropriate time regarding any unilateral decision," Husayn added.

The council, its spokesman stated, heard a comprehensive report by the deputy premier, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on contacts with officials in each of Iraq and Iran as well as the GCC foreign Ministerial Council meeting held last week in Riyadh.

Husayn indicated that the talks held by Shaykh Sabah and the UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah were on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council and that they aimed at reaching a common formula which can put an end to the human and material [word indistinct] suffered by the two Moslem neighbors, Iraq and Iran, and stop the increased pollution caused the Gulf waters as result of the continuous flow of oil from the damaged wells inflicting infinite damage on all the Arabian Gulf states without exception.

The minister stated that against the outcome of previous contacts, the talks are expected to be resumed in the hope of reaching solid basis which can restore stability in the region and realize security, prosperity and peace for all.

Husayn confirmed that the cabinet has approved promulgation of a decree withdrawing the draft amendment of some provisions of the constitution from the National Assembly and referred the decree to the amir [word indistinct].

The council, its spokesman further said, heard a report from the minister of state and president of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters on the Algiers conference of Arab ministers of culture which will hold its next meeting here in 1985. Another report was delivered during the session on the Frankfurt meeting of the trustees of the Institute of Arab and Moslem Sciences, under Minister Husayn and commencement of its academic and scientific activities.

A third report by the minister of public health on the Arab League's coordination committee on social development, held recently in Tunis, was delivered to the cabinet, the official stated.

Husayn said that after discussing its business with the National Assembly the council moved to endorse a report by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in respect of some customs tax exemptions and approved some promotions within the armed forces.

The cabinet agreed to contribute to an agricultural enlightenment campaign by the Mauritanian broadcast and decided in this respect to offer a mobile broadcasting station as gift to the North African state.

The council further appointed the minister of social affairs and labor to head Kuwait's delegation which will visit Romania and approved Kuwait's hosting of the Higher Council of the Arab Engineers' Association scheduled to meet here at the end of this month, the minister concluded.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Says Syrian-Israeli War 'Imminent'

LD252234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1009 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 25 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti *Ar-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper said Wednesday that a new war is "imminent between Syria and Israel because the Zionists sooner or later will strike at the sophisticated network of Russian missiles recently set up in Syria for defensive purposes."

The paper said Israel's military strategy is based on two principles: to maintain Israeli Air Force supremacy which always played a crucial role in ending Arab Israeli wars by an Israeli victory and to direct a swift strike at Arab armies to block them from becoming strong and threaten Israeli superiority.

The U.S. is "playing the stick and carrot game with Syria to reverse its opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and should Syria refuse to soften its opposition the U.S. will then use the Israeli stick," *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* said editorially.

The ongoing Israeli build up in Lebanon particularly in the Al-Biqa' Valley, indicates that Israel "is preparing for a new war", the paper said, adding that 'the Zionists will abort any collective effort by the Arabs to bolster their ranks."

Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm quoted "some former U.S. politicians" who occupied senior positions as saying "the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has only solved the easiest part of the Middle East "problem but did not approach the hardest part of it, the Palestinian issue."

AL-WATAN Analyzes Consequences of Lebanon Accord

GF201602 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 18 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Second Fall and a Reading of the Future"]

[Text] The signing [of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement] has taken place and we sought to find what the Arab stand is. The reply of most of the Arab ambassadors in Kuwait was: No comment.

The signing has taken place and the Arabs have nothing except extreme sorrow, silent anger, and patent impotency.

No one moves to say no to the second fall. No one can confront the bullying, arbitrariness, and disregard for the mind and dignity that are clear in the lines of the agreement.

The agreement means that Lebanon has been defeated twice in 1 year and that Israel is reaping the fruits of its invasion. What is important now is that we prepare for the future with cool heads, for what took place yesterday was the beginning of the problems and not their end.

What's done is done, and Lebanon has joined the Camp David trail, beginning a new journey in its political march, a journey that is fraught with danger. Therefore, questions about the future and possible developments must be raised — at least so that we may know the next scenario, some of whose features we can already see. The matter is not confined to Lebanon and Israel alone, but affects the destiny of the entire Arab nation which has become threatened since As-Sadat's Egypt left and became embroiled in the Camp David accord — and had it not been for the Camp David accord a great deal would not have happened and the agreement of the second fall would not have taken place.

The future scenario poses questions with regard to Lebanon's future that cannot be ignored. Indeed, we would not be exaggerating when we say that there are real dangers to Lebanon's future. Just as Egypt has suffered following the Camp David accord with regard to the inflammation of sectarianism and the conflict between Muslims and Copts, the fragmentation of Lebanon remains a possibility — fragmentation not only into Phalangists and nationalists, but also fragmentation into statelets, Druze, and Shi'ites for instance. There are also dangers looming for the future of the Palestinians and the Lebanese national movement.

If the bridges between Syria and Lebanon are cut off, the immediate and logical result is that Lebanon will fall into the arms of Israel, and Israel will sweep the Lebanese markets and all the arteries of commerce and finance in Lebanon.

Equally true, there are very important questions on the future of the situation in Syria, which has categorically rejected the agreement. In any event it could not have accepted it. The other option — war — is not relevant to Syria's calculations, at least for the present. This creates an extremely difficult equation. Perhaps the only way Syria will find to deal with this equation is to have closer ties with the Soviet Union, further reconciliation with the Palestinian forces, and a firmer alliance with Iran.

The third question deals with Jordan and the possibility of its joining the trail of negotiations with Israel. This is a possibility that does not call for optimism in view of the fact that nothing worthwhile has been fulfilled of the promises given to King Husayn regarding Lebanon, let alone the promises on freezing settlements in the West Bank. Jordan is anxious to remain within the Arab canopy, but it is not clear so far if such a canopy exists, except within the limits of silence or tacit support by some Arab countries for the agreement.

One must note here the effect of the agreement on the Arab League and the Fes plan. The nearest thing that comes to mind regarding the scenario for the future is that the tacit approval by some Arabs for the agreement will keep Lebanon a member of the Arab League, and that what happened to As-Sadat's Egypt will not happen to Lebanon this time. This means that a big mine has been planted within the Arab League, a mine that will blow up with the first meeting of the league, whatever the level of that meeting, and will bring about a deep rift among the Arab League countries which will be difficult to heal, a rift between supporters of the agreement and its opponents.

The Syrian rejection of the agreement will lead to a refusal to withdrawal. This in turn will lead to a delay in the withdrawal of the Israeli forces, which could try to exploit the situation on the propaganda level and withdraw from limited areas in southern Lebanon. And under the gathering clouds in the skies of the region, Israel will steal southern Lebanon. As for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, forget it.

Press Comment on Dispute in Fatah Movement

LD261354 Kuwait KUNA in English 1103 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, May 26 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti newspapers expressed regret Thursday over the current split within the mainstream in the Palestine commando group Fatah.

Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm editorially said "when it is necessary for the Arabs to unify their ranks, we find ourselves moving toward dissension and division."

It went on "the division reached the Palestinian platform itself, therefore the Palestinians have affirmed their Arabism."

"Every Palestinian and Arab is bleeding while witnessing the Palestinian revolution eating itself [words indistinct]," the paper commented.

Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm "did not suspect that one day the Palestinian revolution will face split."

"We are all for the Palestinian state, but the path to this state is only through preserving the revolution's unity," it concluded.

Al-Watan newspaper on its part, said "what is going on now within Fatah is taking place under the circumstances of defeat, not the defeat of the Palestinian resistance but the defeat of the Arab regimes."

It noted that "the diseases the PLO and Fatah are complaining of are the same that the Arab liberation movement in general has."

The paper clarified that "after Beirut a new situation emerged revealing a history of setbacks in the Arab liberation movement."

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-JAZIRAH Calls on Lebanese To Unite

GF240702 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 24 May 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *Al-Jazirah* commented on the Lebanese crisis. It wrote: Under these crucial and highly critical circumstances, which are fraught with danger to Lebanon's existence and future or rather its fate, Lebanon needs most of all the national unity of its sons. Lebanon needs its sons to stand as one front behind their legitimate government, which is facing these dangers and trying to eliminate the major if not the only source of these dangers, namely, the Israeli presence in Lebanon in all forms, and to liberate it from this control and the presence imposed on it by the force of arms.

The newspaper editorially called upon all the Lebanese people regardless of their political, sectarian, and social affiliations to block the way and any gap the Israeli enemy might exploit to strengthen its presence in their country with their national unity. The newspaper called upon them to unite their arms, to work to strengthen their internal security, and to prevent the enemy from benefitting from such sanguinary fighting taking place in Ash-Shuf and the mountains — areas that are under the occupation forces who are undoubtedly involved in the reasons and motives of this fighting.

PDRY

Syrian Minister Holds Press Conference, Departs

GF251543 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad reaffirmed Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Zionist agreement. He said that the notorious agreement is a submission agreement which harms the pan-Arab security, as well as Syria's security and national interests.

In a press conference at Aden International Airport before departing Aden today, the minister said that the agreement that was imposed by force on the Lebanese Government by the U.S. and Zionist administrations will harm Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and if it is implemented, will turn Lebanon into a protector of Israeli interests. He affirmed Syria's support for the nationalist forces in Lebanon and for every Lebanese who says no to Israel, to its conditions and the agreement. He said that Syria is exerting great efforts along with the honorables and the nationalists of Lebanon to oppose the implementation of the agreement.

During his short visit, the Syrian information minister delivered a written message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on Syria's view on the developments of the current Arab situation, particularly the developments of the situation in the Middle East in the light of the U.S.-Israeli agreement that has been imposed on Lebanon.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad was seen off at the airport by Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism, and a number of officials.

Yugoslav Party Delegation Concludes Visit

GF251824 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The Yugoslav communist party delegation headed by Comrade Petar Matic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, left Aden today after concluding a visit to our country that lasted several days. During its visit the delegation held talks with the YSP delegation headed by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, on the development of cooperation between the two parties and the two friendly countries and the most important current developments.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Brother (Raqih) Salih Naji, alternate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

Chairman on Country's Economic Achievements

GF231840 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, affirmed that the great achievements of our country in economic development represents the basis of the new life that our people have realized with sweat and blood. In an interview with the Abu Dhabi dailies *Al-Wahdah* and [name indistinct] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated that this was achieved on the basis of comprehensive planning for the socioeconomic development in various provinces, pointing out that the investments in the second 5-year plan period totalled 508 millions dinars. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out the achievements during the 3 years of the plan which comprised many vital projects. He also noted the improvement in the living standard of the citizens. The average income per individual increased from 35 dinars in 1973 to 101 dinars in 1981, unemployment was

eradicated, and the number of workers in various national economic branches increased. The total number of workers and employees in the government sector reached 460,000 out of which 312,000 work in the production branches.

In his interview, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that overall social production in industry increased from 31 million dinars in 1973 to 58.18 million dinars in 1982. In addition, electrical output increased from 36 megawatts at the time of independence in Aden to 150 megawats in all the provinces in 1982. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also affirmed that the current 5-year plan aims at meeting about 80 percent of the electricity demand of the republic's population, and there are denominators that show the elevation of the country's procurement standard regarding provisions and consumer goods. He added that imports totalled 95 million dinars in 1973 and increased to around 295 million dinars in 1982. Government price subsidies increased from 4 million dinars in 1974 to 28 million dinars in 1982.

The brother secretary general concluded his replies to the two Abu Dhabi dailies on the socioeconomic development by saying: We can say that the great development in the consumption of food products and consumer goods surpasses comparison with that of the seventies. He affirmed that through these factors it can be said that the 5-year development plans aim at improving the total living standard of the toilers.

TASS Interview With 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

For the Moscow *New Times* text of the undated interview granted by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov in Aden, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Mubarak Receives Spanish Industry Minister

NC261246 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Spanish Industry Ministry Carlos Solchaga, who is currently visiting Cairo to conclude a number of industrial agreements with Egypt. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Spanish ambassador in Cairo.

Industrial Accord Signed

NC261448 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today held a meeting with the Spanish industrial delegation visiting Cairo. The delegation is led by the Spanish industry minister. A discussion was held on the means for bolstering industrial cooperation between the two countries.

A protocol on Egyptian-Spanish cooperation was then signed on behalf of Egypt by Kamal Hasan 'Ali and for Spain by its industry minister. Under this protocol, Spain will contribute to the building of three cement factories in Egypt, in addition to contributing to the construction of an electricity generating plant.

Spanish Minister Leaves

NC262132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 26 May (MENA) — Spanish Industry Minister Carlos Solchaga left Cairo tonight for home following a 2-day visit to Egypt.

During his visit, the Spanish minister met with a number of senior Egyptian officials and signed an industrial cooperation protocol between Egypt and Spain.

The Spanish minister was seen off at the airport by Egyptian Minister of Industry Muhammad al-Gharuri.

Prime Minister, Officials See Shipwreck Victims

NC261708 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din arrived in Aswan this morning and then proceeded to Abu Sunbul. The prime minister was accompanied by engineer Hasballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction and minister of state for housing and land reclamation, and Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information. The prime minister and the two ministers have gone to Abu Sunbul to follow up the accident involving the 10 Ramadan steamer and to offer condolences the families of the dead and missing.

His excellency the prime minister has met with Minister of State for Local Government Sa'd Ma'mun, Health Minister Dr Sabri Zaki, and Aswan Governor Ahmad Shawqi al-Mutayni and discussed with them all the measures that have so far been taken. These measures included medical treatment and lodging for the victims and the burial of the dead in accordance with their families' requests.

Furthermore, Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and minister of state for social affairs, has submitted a comprehensive report in which she explains the aid that has been extended to those who escaped death in the incident. This aid includes clothing, clothing material, blankets, foodstuffs, and financial aid.

Meanwhile, Egyptian aircraft are now transporting the 325 passengers of the steamer who escaped death in the incident from the Abu Sunbul airport to Khartoum, and are meeting the desire of some of these passengers to go to Aswan and Cairo.

The prime minister has also followed up the rescue operations that are still in progress. In addition, his excellency has reviewed the report that was submitted by Engineer Sulayman Mutwalli, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, on the measures that are now being taken to make the navigational line operating between Egypt and Sudan safe. This report deals with the measures that will be taken to improve this line to ensure that it will continue to operate at full potential.

His excellency the prime minister, their excellencies the ministers accompanying the prime minister, the popular and executive leaderships, the Sudanese consul general, and a number of Sudanese officials met with the Sudanese brothers before their planes took off. The prime minister conveyed the greetings of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to them. The prime minister also thanked the armed forces, the police, and all the ministries and organs that have contributed to the rescue operations.

It is worth noting that the sunken ship 10 Ramadan was owned by the Nile Valley Company for River Navigation, which is a privately owned Egyptian-Sudanese company.

Daily on Syrian, Israeli Presence in Lebanon

NC270634 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 27 May 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Egypt's Arabism Is an Established Fact," *Al-Jumhuriyah* says: During the press conference he held with Sudanese President Numayri, it was not surprising that President Husni Mubarak said that Syria did not invade Lebanon as Israel did, and that Syria has no expansionist ambitions behind its occupation of Lebanon. The newspaper explains that this statement has confirmed Egypt's Arabism, that its stands have never changed, and that the severance of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Syria does not mean Egypt ignores facts, including the fact that Syria's entry into Lebanon came at the Lebanese Government's request to protect its territorial unity during a difficult period.

The newspaper says that when we call on Syria today to withdraw its forces simultaneously with the Israeli forces, we do not forget the difference between forces that invaded Lebanon and forces that came to protect it from sectarian strife.

Al-Jumhuriyah says the efforts to persuade Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon must not ignore Syria's strategic interests. Just as these efforts emphasize Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, the Arab efforts must be [words indistinct]. This can be discussed at an Arab summit conference, as has been called for by President Mubarak.

Concluding, *Al-Jumhuriyah* says: Moreover, we cannot ignore the U.S. role in the region. The United States must not neglect the need to draw up a formula that will ensure the Golan's return to Syrian sovereignty during the negotiations, as has been stated by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Sri Lankan President To Arrive 18 June

NC270639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0613 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 27 May (MENA) — Sri Lankan President Jayewardene will arrive in Cairo on 18 June for a 1-week official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The visit will be in response to an invitation by President Husni Mubarak to the Sri Lankan president.

Briefs

Electric Power Stations — Cairo, 25 May (MENA) — Electric Power and Energy Minister Mahir Abaza declared in a tour in the Suez area that the cost of new electric power stations under construction and projects in the Sinai, Suez Canal and Red Sea Governorates would amount to 1,350 million pounds and that the time of execution had been reduced. These include four major stations in 'Uyun Musa, 'Ataqah, and al-Jalalah Mountains and Abu Sultan, in addition to gas-fuelled stations in remote areas. The total power output of these stations would be about 2,800 megawatt-hours, which exceeds the power output of the High Dam hydro-electric power station. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in English 0705 GMT 25 May 83 NC]

Communique Says 10 Iranians Killed, Areas Shelled
JN261612 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Communique No 1,103 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 26 May 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The forces of victorious Iraq continued their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the vile Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing four and destroying one infantry position with its occupants.

2. Five were killed and one infantry position and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

3. One was killed in the Maysan sector.

4. Today the spiteful Iranian regime shelled Mandali and Ash-Shihabi and their outskirts with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 May 1983

Dailies Discuss Iran's Rejection of Peace Call
JN270809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 27 May (INA) — Two Baghdad dailies affirm that Iraq was not taken by surprise by the Iranian regime's rejection of Iraq's proposal to sign a special peace agreement with Iran, according to which both sides pledge not to attack each other's towns and villages despite the continuation of the war.

The newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* says the Iranian rejection shows the Tehran rulers' insistence on harming the Iraqi people and on continuing the bombardment of Iraq's border towns and villages. The paper adds: The rejection confirms that the Iranian regime, which is weeping over the security of its towns and the safety of its citizens, is absolutely indiffent to these issues. *Ath-Thawrah* stresses that the Iranian rejection was expected in view of the nature of this regime and of its stances on the Iranian peoples and in view of the hidden rancor this regime harbors for the Iraqi people.

The newspaper points out that the Iranian position is new tangible evidence of the regime's aggressiveness, disrespect for humanitarian values, disrespect for UN organizations, deviation from international law and values, and insistence on proceeding with its aggression.

Continuing its editorial, *Ath-Thawrah* says: We are confident that the Iranian rejection will further expose the Tehran rulers in the eyes of their peoples, who are well aware of how despicable and vile the clique dominating their destinies and interests.

The newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah*, for its part, says the Iranian regime's rejection of the Iraqi peace proposal is unequivocal evidence of the aggressive intentions governing this regime. It is also definite proof of this regime's readiness to relinquish its people and gains, irrespective of any consideration for them.

The paper adds: It is not strange for this regime to reject such a proposal. It is known for its reckless, aggressive nature and is being treated as such by all world bodies. The paper affirms that the Iranian regime has resorted to rejecting the proposal to avoid facing the irrefutable facts, because Iraq had proposed to conclude the agreement under UN supervision and had declared its acceptance of observers to ensure the two sides' commitment to the contents of the agreement. This is why the Tehran rulers rejected the proposal, because it is bound to hinder their attempts to peddle their fake claims.

Al-Jumhuriyah says: Iraq was not surprised by the Iranian rejection, since Iraq is well aware that this regime is aggressive, reckless, and indifferent to humanitarian principles. The paper calls on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities to put an end to the Tehran regime's disregard for humanitarian values and international norms and law.

President Visits Army Unit's Military Exercise
JN261640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, this morning visited an Army formation which is carrying out a special military exercise. The president gave some directives stressing the need to incorporate the [words indistinct] and both practical and theoretical lessons learned from our glorious battle against the aggression of the Iranian regime's forces into the military field.

Chief of Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal accompanied the president on his visit.

Egyptian Journalist Delegation Arrives
JN261904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 26 May (INA) — An Egyptian Journalists Union delegation, led by Egyptian journalist Jalal Salah, arrived here tonight to participate in the Seventh Congress of the Arab Journalists Union, scheduled to open the day after tomorrow.

The PDRY delegation and the Sudanese delegation led by Yusuf Muhammad Salih, secretary general of the Sudanese Journalists Union, also arrived for the same purpose.

President al-Jumayyil Calls For Arab Summit
NC261524 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has called for the convening of an Arab summit conference or an emergency meeting of the Arab League member-states to defend Lebanon's attitude toward both the Palestinian issue and the Lebanese issue in general.

In an interview with the Dubayy-based newspaper *Al-Bayan*, the Lebanese president said that he understands the Syrian stance toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, but added that he hopes Syria will respect Lebanon's decision. President al-Jumayyil also expressed his readiness to meet with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. President al-Jumayyil said he hoped the dialogue between Beirut and Damascus will continue because it will ensure the achievement of a quick solution that will equally safeguard Syria's and Lebanon's interests.

President al-Jumayyil emphasized that the Lebanese side scrupulosuly adhered to Syria's interests in the signing of the recent agreement with Israel and that the Lebanese side ascertained that this agreement guarantees that Lebanon's territory will not be used for any attacks on Syrian territory.

In another development, reports published in Beirut's newspapers today note that behind-the-scenes attempts are being made to achieve a political solution of the serious problems in the Lebanese mountain. This agreement would enjoy the consent of all the political leaderships and would constitute authorization for the Army and for the multinational force in case their help is sought to establish security in the mountain should Israel decide to make a unilateral withdrawal from the area.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Egyptian Diplomat
NC261929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this evening received the head of the Egyptian Interests Section in Lebanon, Salah Zaki, and reviewed with him the situation in light of the new developments in Lebanon and the area.

Salim, Habib Review Current Developments
NC261236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim today reviewed with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib the current developments and moves following the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

Meanwhile, inter-Arab contacts are continuing at several levels and through several channels to define the landmarks of the coming phase in light of the Lebanese-Israeli accord at a time when political circles believe there inevitably is a lull before the course of events and developments is determined, while affirming that there will be no large-scale military confrontation at present between Israel and Syria.

Pakistani Envoy on Report of Troops in Al-Biqa'
NC261604 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In a telephone interview with the Voice of Lebanon, the Pakistani ambassador in Lebanon today stated that he has no knowledge of the Pakistanis who have entered the Al-Biqa' area. He said: If the report is true, they could be mercenaries and have no legitimate character. He affirmed that his country stands by Lebanon and supports the legitimate authority in its efforts to save Lebanon. He said that his country does not favor interference in the internal affairs of other states.

'UKAZ: Franjiyah Willing To Mediate With Syria
PM261412 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 21 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Sulayman Franjiyah Tells *'Ukaz*: I Am Willing To Mediate Between Lebanon and Syria on Conditions"]

[Text] Beirut — Former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah has expressed willingness to mediate between Damascus and Beirut to revive the Syrian-Lebanese dialogue aimed at pooling efforts to meet the common challenges at this critical stage following the signing of the agreement on withdrawal of forces from Lebanon.

In a statement over the telephone from his palace in Zgharta to the *'Ukaz* office in Beirut, the former Lebanese president said:

"Lebanese-Syrian relations are supposed to be very good. However, in the event of exceptional new developments and a deterioration in these relations, and if President Amin al-Jumayyil asked me to mediate and go to Damascus, I would first have to be convinced of the position on which I was going to mediate before accepting the assignment."

In his statement, Franjiyah attacked certain groups which try to poison Lebanon's relations with its Arab brothers. He urged consolidation of Arab-Lebanese relations, especially at this stage. The attempts to weaken these relations should be contained, he said.

The former Lebanese president emphasized the importance of creating the right atmosphere for meeting the challenges facing the the Arab region. He added that differences should be discarded and tendentious media campaigns ignored.

He maintained that Arab-Lebanese relations have not changed and that nothing has happened to undermine them, with the exception of certain unpatriotic attempts to engulf the region in marginal disputes.

RFL Cites Reports on Al-Wazzan Visit to Moscow
NC270649 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The government is currently intensifying its contacts with the states that have influence over Damascus. Following the invitation Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan extended to the Soviet Union to help get the Syrians out of Lebanon, press reports today said contacts are currently taking place between Beirut and Moscow to arrange for a visit by Al-Wazzan to the Soviet capital. Prime Minister al-Wazzan had made this request when he received Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Aleksandr Soldatov last Monday, and he made the visit conditional on a meeting with Yuriy Andropov. Soldatov had asked that he be given some time to notify his government of Lebanon's wishes.

Al-Murabitun's Qulaylat Receives Cuban Diplomat
NC270711 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, head of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, has received at the movement's main headquarters Cuban Charge d'Affaires (Raul Ramos) , who conveyed to Brother Qulaylat the Cuban revolution's appreciation for Al-Murabitun's stance and role in the current phase. They also discussed the serious phase through which Lebanon and the area in general are passing.

Karami Praises Syrian Demand for Israeli Pullout
NC261721 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In Tripoli, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has briefed the leaders of the coordination committee on his visit to Damascus and on the results of his meeting with President al-Asad.

Among other things, Karami said: The stance of the Syrian officials stems from their faith and conviction — which stem from their national and pan-Arab feelings — of the need to defend the Arab cause.

Karami stated that the Syrians are not asking anything of Lebanon other than an unconditional Israeli withdrawal. Afterward, the Syrians will be fully prepared to take all the steps that Lebanon will ask them to take.

Karami asked: What better stand can we expect?

Sa'd Haddad on Aid to Villages, Ash-Shuf Clashes
JN260803 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Leader of free Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad has issued the following:

1. We would like to announce to the inhabitants of the border villages that the Lebanese Housing Ministry has decided to reopen its offices in Sidon and will work for removing injustice and deprivation in these villages by granting the people long-term loans and grants. The needy are called upon to submit their applications directly to the offices of the Housing Ministry in Sidon.

The Green Project administration is also ready to offer generous aid for agrarian reform. Those who want this aid may submit their applications directly to one of the Green Project offices.

2. We condemn acts of kidnapping and violence in Ash-Shuf against innocent citizens. We hope that all these acts will cease completely; that peace will be realized and that love and harmony will prevail among all the people in Ash-Shuf regardless of their religious or political inclinations. However, until this is realized, we ask the two warring parties in Ash-Shuf not to try to drag us down to their level. The kidnapping of Bishop Yusuf al-Khuri is a direct act against the people of free Lebanon. Similar acts of kidnapping were committed previously against two persons from the Rashyayya al-Wadi area.

We strongly condemn these two incidents and ask both sides not to harm any person from free Lebanon because we are and have always been against this fratricidal fighting, and have always worked to entrench national unity among all the sons of free Lebanon regardless of their religious or ideological beliefs hoping that all the Lebanese people would follow suit and emulate this fraternal coexistence so that Lebanon can escape destruction, division, and dismemberment.

European Parliamentary Delegation Arrives
NC270625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A European parliamentary delegation, representing the group of Christian Democratic parties in the European Parliament, arrived in Beirut from Cairo yesterday for an exploratory visit of Lebanon and the area. The delegation includes 10 deputies from France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, the FRG, and Greece. It is led by Italian Deputy (Barbi). During its 2-day stay in Beirut, the delegation is expected to hold exploratory discussions with senior officials on the situation in Lebanon following the agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory.

Israeli Soldier Found Killed Near Sidon
NC261927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The body of an Israeli soldier killed by bullets was found today about 6 km east of the city of Sidon. The soldier had been missing for 2 days. The Israeli army set up a roadblock and detained a number of people.

The Israeli army had earlier stormed the offices of the Bar Association in the Justice Palace building in Sidon and arrested lawyer Muhyi ad-Din Juwaydi and Mustafa as-Sakakini, an employee of the association. The reasons for this action are not known. The incident has been denounced by Justice Minister

Roger Shaykhani and the Bar Association in Beirut because of the army's entry into the Justice Palace and the association's offices.

15 Killed, Wounded in Sidon Blast 26 May

NC270623 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] An explosion took place in the Al-Bawwabah al-Fawqah area in Sidon at 2040 last night while an Israeli military convoy was passing through the area. Fifteen persons were killed or wounded. The explosion occurred when an explosive device was detonated. Some reports say handgrenades were hurled at the convoy.

AL-BAYRAQ Views Inter-Arab Contacts on Withdrawals

NC261045 Beirut Al-Bayraq in Arabic 25 May 83 p 1

[Text] Contacts are currently taking place secretly and far from the limelight between Beirut and Damascus in spite of signs of estrangement and suspension of dialogue between the two countries. These contacts are taking place through one of the most prominent communication channels, namely that of Saudi Arabia, which is conducting a dialogue with Beirut, Damascus, and Washington at the same time to arrive at results, even relative ones, after which talks can be held about these contacts and then move on to a second phase.

Diplomatic and political sources note that the sending of a Saudi envoy to Damascus to begin in-depth talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and with his senior political and military aides depends on the results of the current contacts betweeen Riyadh and Washington.

It is understood that the delay in the Saudi envoy's arrival in Damascus is due to the fact that Saudi Arabia has not received from the Syrians answers ensuring the success of its envoy's mission because of the ramifications of the main subject, namely the foreign withdrawals from Lebanon, in view of the Syrian stance regarding the Lebanese-Israeli accord. These ramifications include the question of the Golan and its future, thus explaining the reasons for Syria's rejection of "the accord" and its approval being dependent upon solving the Golan question and its return to Syria. Subsequently a large part of the current talks and contacts at the Arab, U.S., and regional levels has gone beyond the subject of the Lebanese-Israeli accord and the achievemment of withdrawals and extended to other aspects of the area's crisis, namely the Golan and its future.

U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib has briefed Lebanese leaders on the current behind-the-scenes talks with Syria, noting that Syria raised the Golan question and linked it with the question of its withdrawal from Lebanon.

The current behind-the-scenes talks with Syria note that Damascus and Riyadh made the discussion of withdrawing the last high card from the Syrians' hand conditional upon the United States' issuing a declaration concerning the Golan.

Diplomatic and political sources believe that in light of this situation and trend, the contacts might take longer before the Lebanese-Syrian dialogue begins in a clear and frank way to agree on the withdrawal.

Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia is maintaining its efforts, and the Saudi crown prince is expected in Damascus soon for talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on convening a Lebanese-Syrian summit or an Arab minisummit in Riyadh to include Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and the PLO to resolve the question of the Syrian withdrawals through the deliberations of an Arab minisummit so that these withdrawals do not appear as a retraction by Damascus from its present hardline stance.

Because of these developments, U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib decided to leave for Israel today to await there the outcome of the current international and Arab contacts with Syria aimed at persuading it to begin a dialogue with Lebanon.

The most prominent of these contacts about which the government received information yesterday are the Saudi, Moroccan, and Algerian contacts. This information was conveyed to Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta in two telephone calls last night in which it was confirmed that Syria links the return of the Golan with its withdrawal from Lebanon.

Weekly Considers Syria's Withdrawal Intentions

PM261300 Paris An-Nahar Al-'Arabi Wa Ad-Duwali in Arabic 23-29 May 83 pp 9, 10

[Jubran Tuwayni article: "What If Syria Does Not Withdraw?"]

[Text] The question that is being asked today by every Lebanese and indeed by everyone who is concerned with what is happening in the area is: What will happen if Syria does not withdraw from Lebanon?

It is certainly difficult to speculate or to be definite about what the country will experience if the Syrian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon.

But the obvious point is that the matter concerns four parties existing on the land: the Syrian, the Israeli, the Lebanese, and the American parties.

The Syrian party, which is directly concerned and is the rejecting party, has declared more than once through its foreign minister that Syria considers the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to be "illegitimate" and believes that it gives Israel gains, which makes it incumbent upon Syria "to defend itself" by taking several measures, foremost among which is "to seek in every way to thwart the agreement," including the refusal by Damascus to withdraw its forces unless Israel withdraws "unconditionally."

On the ground the Syrian stand so far has been translated into several escalating measures ranging from verbal and media threats to talk of closing certain roads and actually closing others and the leaking of reports about efforts to establish and support

a dissident Lebanese government whose center would be Al-Biqa' ,or the north.

Obviously the Syrian "war" has so far been confined to Lebanon; it has not yet been waged against Israel. Even the Syrian war on Lebanon is a war by proxy. Minister Khaddam made this clear when he said that Syria is not compelled to wage war on Lebanon in order to thwart the Lebanese-Israeli agreement "as there are several ways to thwart this agreement; Syria's position is defensive, and it has many means of protecting its national security and will take all appropriate measures."

The situation today is different from that in the past when Syria resorted to closing its international borders with Lebanon. Damascus this time will not close the international borders but, observers believe, will resort to closing other roads, which would have the result of drawing new regional borders between the legitimate Lebanon and the Lebanese areas under Syrian control, which will be administered by a government-in-exile, if one is created.

This course of action would amount to drawing the map of another Lebanon that will be allied with Syria, will be opposed to the Lebanese legitimacy, will regard it as not representing the Lebanese people's will, and will regard the Chamber of Deputies as obsolete.

What observers fear is that this opposition [to the agreement] will lead to the partitioning of the country instead of being a democratic exercise of the right to oppose.

In return for this secession of parts of Lebanon under the Syrian umbrella Israel will remain militarily in the area it is occupying because it refuses to implement the agreement unless the Palestinian and Syrian forces withdraw, in which case there will be three sectors on Lebanese territory:

A legitimate Lebanese republic headed by Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and a government whose boundaries will be greater Beirut and parts of mountain Lebanon;

A pro-Syrian republic "in exile" in areas under Syrian control;

An Israeli-controlled sector extending from Ash-Shuf to the south, passing through western Al-Biqa'.

But Israel might not remain in all the areas it occupies unless its interest calls for it. Israel's interest might call for a withdrawal to the Al-Awali River boundaries, in which case the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas will be ready to receive a substitute force. Will this force be the legitimate government's army or will a situation develop that would facilitate the creation of a Druze state in Ash-Shuf and the western Al-Biqa'?

How will the Lebanese state act to confront Syria's refusal to withdraw after the withdrawal agreement has been signed?

The intense diplomatic activity has so far concentrated on two avenues: one is internal and its aim is to close ranks and achieve national political unanimity; and the other is Arab and its purpose is to explain the agreement to the Arab leaders and make them understand that Lebanon is anxious not to take any unilateral steps that would harm its relations with the Arab world or the Arab countries' interests.

But it is feared that storms will be unleashed, not by the Arab countries or by any foreign quarters but from inside, with Syrian encouragement. In which case the country will witness a conflict over legitimacy and a race to win the right to represent the people and the land. The danger here will be the resumption of artillery shelling, and the government will find itself in the dilemma of whether or not to use the Army. And so the whirlpool will be renewed and the country will plunge into the darkness of partition.

What is the solution?

The prime need is to activate the situation, because a stalemate will have the effect of consecrating the partition status quo.

It should be activated diplomatically and militarily. Diplomatically by persevering with the intense activity which the government began in order to ask the Arabs, and foremost among them the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to exert pressure on Syria to make it withdraw from Lebanon.

This move toward the Arabs should be accompanied by a similar move toward the United States and Europe.

On the military level it is obvious that the continuation of tension without a fight breaking out in Al-Biqa' is not in Lebanon's interest.

Observers believe that if the capital becomes the target of shelling, as happened 2 weeks ago, it will be the duty of the authorities and a national security necessity to ensure that the Lebanese Army this time returns fire and silences the shelling as quickly as possible. The Army should seek the assistance of the multinational forces if this is found appropriate and if the countries to which these forces belong are in favor of the integrity of the Lebanese people and territory in deeds, and not only in words. The exposure of greater Beirut to shelling this time will not threaten only the inhabitants but also Lebanon's legitimacy and its institutions.

Thus it is obvious that Syria, which has clearly announced that it will resort to all means to abort the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, is now in an open confrontation with the Lebanese state, which so far has avoided replying to the Syrian "war" and, on the contrary, has insisted on softness, flexibility, and keeping the door open to dialogue and negotiations. But if this course fails the Lebanese state will have no choice but to mobilize all its popular, military, and political forces in order to thwart the conspiracy and face the challenges.

Talas on War Preparations, Air Incident
JN261840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1820 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Following his visit to a military formation and in reply to a question by a SANA correspondent on Israel's allegations about Syria's preparations to carry out offensive acts, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and defense minister, said: This confirms Israel's intention to carry out hostile actions against Syria because the Israelis know — and this is no secret to the reconnaissance and espionage means which Israel and its allies possess — that the Syrian measures are defensive ones. However, Israel's style is traditional and well known; it accuses the others of preparing for war to conceal its preparations for an aggression which it has already decided and planned. If Israel persists in its intentions and carries out an aggression,our reply will be firm and adequate.

Regarding the dogfight between the Syrian and Israeli aircraft, Gen Talas said: There was no dogfight in the true sense of the word. The matter is simply that the Israeli aircraft violated the Syrian forces' airspace. Therefore, our aircraft intercepted them.

No Mediation on Lebanon Acceptable
JN261552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 26 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Syria's rejection, condemnation, and resistance to the agreement of submission to Israel were not based only on its care for its twin brother, Lebanon, and its Arab people or on Syria's legitimate national security interests, but also on its care for the Arab nation. Syria has expressed the stand of the entire Arab nation because this agreement not only encroaches on Lebanon and Syria but the security and existence of the Arab nation as well. Any connivance, contrivance, or silence on this agreement is collusion with the enemy, betrayal of Lebanon, infringement on the Palestinian cause in the enemy's interest, acceptance of the enemy's expansionist plans, and promotion of its designs on the Arab homeland.

Such a situation cannot be accepted or tolerated because it is tantamount to suurender to the enemy. It makes others think that national and pan-Arab treason is a mere viewpoint or an alleged regional issue when it should be a high treason committed against the nation, the people and the homeland. Based on this clear national and pan-Arab gound, Syria has affirmed that it will resist this conspiratorial agreement and back the Lebanese people and nationalist forces in their heroic confrontation of it, its supporters, and those who preach it in Lebanon. Syria has placed all the Arab brothers in the picture, showing them the threats contained in this agreement to the pan-Arab existence and, the Arab nation's security and interests. This agreement will transform Lebanon into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate and a bridgehead for committing aggression against the Arabs. This agreement will lead to the infiltration of the Arab economy by the Zionist economic exploitation.

The Arab brothers have understood these threats and have realized, with Syria, the dimensions of the agreement of submission, affirming their solidarity with the brave Syrian stand in facing the plot. This is a fresh proof of the credibility of Syria's pan-Arab stand and an affirmation that the Arab nation rejects this agreement for the sake of Lebanon and for the sake of the Arab homeland. The Arab nation will confront it for the sake of Lebanon and the Arab nation. This also reminds us of an basic fact on which the Arab summit conferences issued clear resolutions, namely, that no Arab country can deal separatrely with the Arab-Zionist struggle because this is a pan-Arab issue and duty. Hence, the Lebanese Government does not have the right give local justifications to the agreement of submission, especially since the Lebanese Government is under occupation and is dominated by a party which is allied with the enemy and cooperating with it against the desire of the Arab people of Lebanon.

The fate of Lebanon and its Arab people cannot be decided by the Israeli occupation, the U.S. hegemony, or the Phalangist domination over the government. It can be decided by the Arab people of Lebanon through their nationalist majority. As it has always declared, Syria will stand by this nationalist majority in its brave confrontation of the Israeli occupation, the U.S. hegemony and the Phalangist domination so as to enable the Lebanese people to have the enemy forces evacuated and to establish the national balance on which the structure of the Lebanese state is based. It is well-known that the national imbalance in Lebanon and the dictatorship of the Phalangist Party has led to the agreement of submission which will increase the domination of a small group over the majority of the Lebanese people and strengthening Israeli control over Lebanon.

Through Leader President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria has reiterated its stance on the side of the Lebanese people; that it will not accept any compromise on principled issues; and that this agreement is bound to die. Those who hope that Syria will change its position are falling under useless illusions. Syria means what it says and will carry out its words. Hence, statements by some of the supporters of the agreement of submission in Lebanon and their wagering on certain mediations here and there are deceptive illusions because Syria will never accept a mediation or a compromise in a principled issue related to the pan-Arab cause and existence.

No Arab brother who realizes the threats posed by this agreement can be a mediator to arrange for the succcess of an agreement which realizes all these aggressive gains for the Israeli enemy and its U.S. ally. Those who wager on such illusions must realize that the Arab nation cannot work against itself and its will but with the Syrian position which embodies this will. He who is with Syria must be with Lebanon, with Palestine, and with the Arab nation. The Arab nation has unanimously agreed on what President al-Asad has always said, namely, that the only agreement which we approve of is the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. Only the right course can be considered correct.

AL-BA'TH Reiterates Stance on Agreement

JN271028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 27 May 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria Will Remain the Basis for Pan-Arab Action," *Al-Ba'th* says: The final decision is that Syria will not bargain, will not reconcile itself [tuhadin] with its enemies, and will remain just as the Arabs have always known it, an example for struggle and a basis for Pan-Arab action. Some believe that consultations charged with hatred and deception are capable of changing the Syrian stance, despite their inability to convince those who are participating in them of what they are planning. Philip Habib was not only rejected by Syria personally, but because the United States, which he represents, is an anti-Arab country, and the evidence for this is too strong.

If the White House sextons and the Knesset rabbis have intensified their confidence in the Egyptian regime and the Arab supporters of Camp David to the extent that they thought that the agreement with a weak disfigured authority in Lebanon would protect imperialist policy and ensure Israeli ambitions, then they are deluded beyond doubt.

Lebanon is unlike Egypt, because its common border with Syria takes its security from Syria's security. If Egypt had had common borders with Syria, then the Americans would not have achieved what they were so eager to achieve. Our people in Syria and Lebanon are not divided by the borders or characteristics for which the Phalangists are trying to obtain historical recognition through their conspiracy against Lebanon and its Arab affiliations.

The United States wants Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon so that the Israelis will have a free hand in Lebanese territory. Israel wants to deprive Lebanon of a force which will protect Lebanon from its ambitions. Will Syria open its borders to Israel and the United States on the basis of an agreement which frankly stipulates that Israel is a trustee of the Lebanese people, that the United States will be the guarantor of this mandate, and that Sa'd Haddad and the perpetrators of the Sabra and Shatila massacres are the sponsors of Lebanon and its people?

The Syrian people have sacrificed their most cherished possession. They sacrificed the blood of their sons so that Lebanon willnot be divided. This blood is not cheap. The martyrs of our people,as our leader Hafiz al-Asad has said, are beacons on the path. They are the most generous and noble in the world. Their blood was shed in defense of Syria through our continuous defense of Lebanon and its sons. This fact will abort Washington's claims, or those of its deceptive media, that Syrian doors are open for negotiations on the basis of an agreement of submission which was accepted by the Phalangists but was not accepted by the Lebanese people. This does not mean that Syria rejects peace, because peace is its objective but, is Lebanon's territory the only one occupied? Is the Israeli invasion the last act in the Zionist objective? The U.S. administration knows that Arab rights have been squandered in Palestine for 40 years. Why ignore this fact? The U.S. administration also knows that Israeli settlement is rapidly escalating in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights. Israel also has ambitions even in Medina and Baghdad [sites of ancient Jewish communities]. Why then does the United States pretend to forget the crux of the conflict?

Al-Ba'th concludes: The Arab experience with the United States is bitter. Hence, Syria firmly rejects the agreement of submission. This rejection will only change if the situation changes in favor of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation.

Lebanese Party Leader Discusses Agreement

JN261434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In'am Ra'd, leader of the National Syrian Social Party in Lebanon, has reaffirmed the Lebanese people's rejection of the U.S.-Israeli agreement being imposed on Lebanon.

In an interview with Syrian newspaper *Ath-Thawrah*, Ra'd said that the agreement undermines the Lebanese national sovereignty and strips Lebanon of its Arab surrounding so as to place Lebanon — its destiny, its economy, and its existence — under the umbrella of U.S.-Israeli hegemony. Ra'd called on the Lebanese people to resist the agreement of submission and said: The government should not disregard the principles of sovereignty when dealing with Israel and at the same time cling to them with the Arabs, especially fraternal Syria. This is a Zionist understanding of the sovereignty which we resist and reject.

Government Reacts to Growing Tension With Syria

Warning Sent Through U.S.

TA261908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Israel has transmitted an unequivocal warning to Syria, through the United States, against playing with fire. Israel has employed all the security measures required by the latest developments, but the intention is to act with the utmost caution lest the Syrians have a pretext to open fire.

Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has said that the Cabinet has decided to exercise restraint along the northern border, and not to be dragged behind provocation.

Government sources in Jerusalem have pointed out that Israel is not interested in hostilities, and expressed the hope that the Syrians would observe the peace, but emphasized that Israel would not be dragged into a war of attrition if the Syrians launch one.

Concerns Voiced in Cabinet

TA262011 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Israel will continue to do all it can to prevent a conflagration with Syria, it was decided today in senior-level consultations held in Jerusalem. Cabinet ministers are saying that Syria should be warned not to play with fire and begin a war of attrition. This has been reported by our political correspondent Yoram Ronen. Assessments and updated reports are constantly being sent to the United States. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama is here in the studio.

[Scemama] People in Israel are today refusing to say that there is a low probability of war with Syria. This is a term that has been erased, as a moral of the Yom Kippur war. At the same time, in ministerial consultations that were very prolonged, everyone voiced a belief that the Syrians do not want a comprehensive war with Israel. It is to be assumed that the Syrians will initiate isolated incidents whose accumulation could lead to a war of attrition. People in Jerusalem think that the Syrians should be warned against opening such a war.

In their consultations, the ministers said the Cabinet's decision several weeks ago not to be dragged along by the Syrians' provocations still holds good. The defense minister expressed the fear that the large-scale Syrian Army exercise would be an opening for a Syrian offensive against Israel, as the Egyptians did in the Yom Kippur war. The ministers add: We learned a lesson then, and we must be on guard and not take matters lightly.

Concern was expressed at the meeting about the Syrian offensive deployment. Within the next few days a Syrian exercise that will include large sections of the Syrian Army is to begin throughout Syria, in the Golan Heights and the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. This was confirmed in Jerusalem this evening. In the field one can already see the deployment. The exercise is scheduled to last for a few days, and military sources in Israel say that the Syrian Army, in the course of the exercise or at its end, will, if it wants, be able to move over to an offensive operation.

People in the IDF told us this evening: The IDF is alert and watching every one of Syria's moves; the barometer [last word in English] of tension is rising. And perhaps one more detail: A few minutes ago the IDF spokesman confirmed that the Syrians have recently dug new excavations to house surface-to-air missiles in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. The new missile excavations have been done as part of the general digging-in, improvement of positions, and Syrian engineering work that has been done in Lebanon recently. The spokesman added that there are also excavations in the Al-Biqa that were made to house surface-to-air missiles about 2 years ago.

Well, the situation as it appears at this moment, according to evaluations in Israel, is the Syrians do not want a comprehensive war. They may initiate isolated incidents, however. Israel does not want war, and will do everything it can not to be drawn in by the Syrians' provocations.

The situation in the field finds two armies, with great tension, deployed with one facing the other. People in Israel are saying: Everything must be done to lower the tension and prevent sparks starting fire and leading to a military deterioration in the field.

Levi on Threat, Warnings

TA261748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Today, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said that the Syrians in Lebanon, with Soviet encouragement, were playing a very dangerous game. Israel was keeping a close watch on the developments, maintaining close contacts with the United States, and, through the Americans, unequivocal warnings had been passed on to the Syrians not to play with fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke with Minister Levi today.

[Begin recording] [Hecht] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, it seems that the question that is now disturbing everyone more than anything else is could the situation in the north develop into a war with the Syrians?

[Levi] What is clear is that Israel is not interested in any development whatsoever that would lead to a conflagration and, because of this, we are alertly watching what is happening with the Syrians, but also with great caution. The Syrians are playing a dangerous game. I hope these are psychological exercises that will pass — and Israel has no interest — but it is also standing firm, as is required [sentence as heard].

[Hecht] In your assessment, Mr Deputy Prime Minister, what is the Syrians' aim in these psychological games, as you described them?

[Levi] Well, I cannot say. I said I hope that they are exercises intended to have a psychological affect. It is no secret that the Syrians want to foil at any price the agreement achieved with Lebanon. It is no secret that this is also being encouraged by the

Soviet Union, which is deeply involved. I can only hope that this — from their aspect — will not develop into a conflagration.

In any event, we hope there will be no escalation, and there will be no step requiring a reaction from the U.S. We are very cautious. We regard this development with great gravity. We are also prepared, and taking all the necessary precautions. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Shamir Comments

TA270727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning that Israel is alertly following the developments in the north, and he stated that Syria should not make a fatal mistake. Shamir was speaking before his departure for a 7-day tour of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Italy. Dan Eshel reports from Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin recording] [Eshel] In answer to a question, Minister Shamir stressed that Israel has no intention of attacking Syria.

[Shamir] It is known that the north has been tense recently. This tension is not our doing; it is the result of Syrian activities that have been continuing for some time now, and which have increased lately, after the signing of the agreement between us and Lebanon. And those activities express Syria's refusal to withdraw from Lebanon and free it from the Syrian occupation.

[Eshel] Minister Shamir expressed Israel's concern over the Soviet Union's statements accusing Israel of planning an attack against Syria. We know — and so do the Russians — that those accusations are completely groundless, Shamir said. He added that Israel is maintaining continuous contacts with the U.S. Government, and shares all information on events in the north with it.

Shamir U.S. Trip Rejected

TA270819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] In Jerusalem, a proposal by the defense minister to send the foreign minister to Washington immediately for talks with U.S. Government leaders about the situation in the north, and the latest incidents with the Syrians has been rejected.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister and several other ministers — including Minister Burg — opposed the proposal for fear that it would only create pressure on Israel and lead to involving the Soviets in the settlement process. Sources associated with the defense minister told our correspondent that Arens is a proponent of direct contacts at the highest levels, and that he thinks that it is important to continue the dialogue with Washington.

Press Editorials View Tension With Syria

TA270850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 83

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] The independent *Ha'aretz*, used to analyzing this type of situation [the tension with Syria] finds it difficult to conclude that the Syrians are out to make war. And even in a limited operation, local successes would be countered by Israeli retaliation. And if things got out of hand, even then it is reasonable to suppose that such Syrian initiatives would not pay off. So why should they take the chance? Perhaps the Syrians are trying to use the military tension to step up their political efforts to undermine the Israel-Lebanon accord.

Another seemingly paradoxical hypothesis is possible too, *Ha'aretz says. Perhaps the Syrians are trying to prepare the way* for entry to the negotiating process on favorable conditions to them. The National Religious Party's *Hatzofe* says the tension in the north, the doctors' strike, the rampant inflation, and the instability in the political parties all point to the need for second thoughts. But the paper comes up only with its well-worn slogan of a national unity government as the panacea for all problems.

The English-language *The Jerusalem Post* says one possibility widely discussed is that the Syrians would confine themselves to a war of attrition, perhaps by unleashing their own PLO proteges against the IDF. But Israel has already given ample warning that any Syrian-initiated war of attrition would not stay limited. Perhaps then Hafiz al-Asad's sabre rattling is only intended to scare everyone into rushing in to make maximum concessions to Syria so that war would not in fact break out. But even if this benign interpretation of Syrian motives is a correct one, Israel must keep the powder dry.

IDF Soldier Killed, 14 Wounded in Lebanon

TA261904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] An IDF soldier was killed this afternoon in the eastern sector of Lebanon, and 14 soldiers were wounded. The family of the victim has been notified. Eight of the wounded have been hospitalized, and the others received treatment on the spot.

The IDF spokesman reported that a bomb was planted near the road north of Hasbayya and was detonated as a bus with soldiers passed by.

Further Details Reported

TA270644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] In Zefat at 1400 today, the funeral of Shim'on Ben-Yitzhaq will be held. Ben-Yitzhaq, 24, is the soldier who was killed yesterday in an explosion in the Hasbayya area, in which

14 other soldiers were wounded. Security forces last night interrogated dozens of local inhabitants in connection with the explosion. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that an especially large charge was used, and there is no doubt that the terrorist squad that detonated it was closely aided by the local inhabitants.

[Begin Hecht recording] From the investigation by security forces, it emerges that what is involved this time also is a carefully planned attack, carried out with the close assistance of local collaborators. An IDF bus yesterday was bringing soldiers returning from leave to the Al-Qir'awn Lake area. As required, the bus was accompanied by armed jeeps. About 3 km north of Hasbayya, on the main road from Metulla to Al-Qir'awn, the terrorists prepared a roadside charge. The charge, planted in bushes, consisted of three shells and a large quantity of explosives.

Those who detonated the charge apparently watched the road from atop a cliff overlooking the winding road. The road in this area passes through a narrow valley and is commanded on both sides by high cliffs. The terrorists detonated the charge by radio the moment the bus passed by. The explosion hit the front end of the bus, and all the casualties were soldiers sitting in the front, including the driver. Three military doctors arrived on the scene within minutes and began treating the casualties. They declared one of the soldiers dead. Two helicopters transferred eight wounded soldiers to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Their wounds were described as severe to moderate. Six other soldiers, who were very slightly wounded, were treated on the spot.

The spread of the blight of attacks in the eastern sector also will require the IDF to find immediate solutions for securing the roads in this sector, along the lines of the actions taken on the coastal road. Some 2 weeks ago, an attack in which 16 soldiers were slightly wounded occurred on the same road. Then, too, a bus was attacked. In four cases over the past 2 weeks, mines were found planted on roads in the area.

Security forces link the timing of the latest wave of attacks to the signing of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. The feeling of the inhabitants here, most of whom are Druze, is that if the IDF withdraws, one way or another the Syrians will return. Until the war, the Syrians controlled the area, and even todaythe Syrian Ba'th Party carries out intensive activity in Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, Hasbayya, and (Rashay al-Wadi).

In the past, IDF authorities have closed the party's clubhouses when arms and sabotage materials were found in them. However, lately the number of local inhabitants helping the terrorists has increased, in an effort to score points with the ones they estimate will be the area's next rulers.

It is also important to note that in view of the considerable tension in the eastern sector and the military and political restrictions on the use of regular army units, it is very convenient for the Syrians to activate the terrorists they supervise as arms to all extents and purposes, and by means of attacks deep inside the sector they are exacerbating the tension whenever they want. [end recording]

MK Ben-Elisar Discusses Agreement with Lebanon

TA261254 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 27 May 83 p 21

[Report on interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by Adar Qeysari; date and place not given]

[Text] Not all the details about the Israeli-Lebanese agreement have been disclosed and certain clauses remain unclear, Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar states. "To my regret, the media's coverage of the agreement has been vague and inaccurate. You hear and read about the 'termination of the state of belligerency' between us and Lebanon, whereas the real wording should be 'terminating the state of war' — and there is a big difference between the two terms.

A termination of the state of belligerency entails far less than termination of the state of war. Any peace treaty between two countries in a state of war begins with a clause terminating the state of war, and that is what we attained through the agreement with Lebanon. It is true that the agreement with Lebanon is not a peace treaty, but it includes the main clause of a peace treaty, and that is terminating the state of war. In other words, this is peace without a formal peace treaty.

"In 1975, the Alignment government did not believe that it would achieve a termination of the state of war with Egypt, and that is why it aspired to and made do with a 'termination of the state of belligerency.' However, the Egyptians even objected to this. Termination of war [as published] is a situation similar to a cease-fire, whereas 'termination of war' actually is a peace situation. Upon the signing of the agreement, Lebanon becomes the second Arab country with which Israel maintains a situation of peace. Moreover, the border between the two countries will be open within 6 months, due to internal Lebanese political reasons."

Question: And what about ambassadors?

Answer: There will be representations rather than embassies. Greece also does not have an embassy in Israel. There will be liaison offices, by way of representations, in Lebanon and Israel. Other advantages are: Lebanon undertakes to cut off all the contracts it has signed against Israel, including the Cairo Agreement of 1969 which An-Nasir's Egypt imposed on Lebanon and which endorses the PLO'S presence in that country.

Just as in the peace treaty with Egypt, it is also stated in the agreement with Lebanon that it takes precedence over previous agreements signed by Lebanon. The very fact that Lebanon must treat Israel in the economic sphere the way it treats other countries proves that the economic boycott of Israel is over.

Question: What about the military sphere?

Answer: In the wake of the agreement, Lebanon will no longer be a base for hostile activities against Israel. The United States

has also signed the agreement as a witness. The agreement includes both a U.S. intervention and a U.S. guarantee. Moreover, the army of a country which does not have diplomatic relations with Israel will not be allowed to deploy in Lebanon.

A real security zone has for the first time been established in southern Lebanon: The southern strip 15 to 20 kms wide controlled by the territorial brigade that will merge with Haddad's forces, and the northern strip up to the Al-'Awwali Rover protecting the southern strip's northern boundary against artillery shellings.

Question: Yet only 30 people will be at Haddad's disposal.

Answer: Nowhere in the agreement is mention made of 30 people. In addition, there will be two Israeli-Lebanese liaison offices in Hasbayya and An-Nabatiyah. Israeli-Lebanese supervisory teams will control and police in southern Lebanon. All these are ordinary security measures. Of course, all this is based on the assumption that the Syrians and the terrorists will get out of Lebanon. The PLO will no longer have command posts, bases, and offices in Lebanon. If PLO men roam the area as indivicuals, the Lebanese forces will overcome them.

Question: Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and other ministers have more than once emphasized that within 2 to 3 years, the Lebanese Army will be unable to effectively carry out the missions entrusted to the army of any sovereign country; that is, dealing with outside enemies and with terrorists on the inside.

Answer: It is true that the Lebanese Army will not be able to fulfill these missions in the next few years, hence all the aforementioned commitments undertaken by Lebanon in the agreement with Israel. In addition, we should not forget that Israel and the United States agreed that we retain our right to self-defense and all this implies.

It is true that we will not succeed in having all the PLO men disappear from Lebanon. However, this time we will not be dealing with organized groups, but with indivicuals, even if they number hundreds. In contrast, the Lebanese Army and police will be able to ensure reasonable security in their country. Our feeling is that, at least this time, the Lebanese want order in their midst, and the question is whether they succeed. Earlier they did not even want order.

Question: Perhaps the question should be: Will the Lebanese not be afraid of dealing with the PLO while the Syrians stand at their backs?

Answer: It seems to me that the experience the Lebanese have undergone in their own flesh is so terrible that they will not be afraid lest they once again become prey to the Syrians and the PLO. Already now, we see that the Lebanese Army deals with its opponents with a firm hand.

Question: How do you explain the fact that Lebanon was not afraid of signing the agreement with Israel?

Answer: President al-Jumayyil has full U.S. backing, and that is a very strong backing indeed. Moreover, Syria is isolated in the Arab world. Even Algeria has hinted about its support for the agreement, and so has Saudi Arabia. Al-Jumayyil also enjoys the backing of his prime minister and an important Muslim leader such as Sa'ib Salam. All those who are not directly controlled by the Syrians support the agreement, except for Libya's lunatic ruler. Syria enjoys Soviet backing, but Al-Jumayyil has the backing of the United States.

Question: There has been a report alleging that the United States and Syria secretly agreed that the latter would ultimately accede to evacuate Lebanon in exchange for U.S. pressure on Israel to leave the Golan Heights. In his message to President Al-Asad, President Reagan also hinted about it.

Answer: We have no indication to that effect. Indeed, the avowed U.S. position is that the Golan Heights should be a negotiable issue. The United States knows exactly the Israeli position on this matter, and we have already applied Israeli law on the Golan Heights. The United States also knows that the agreement signed by Israel and Lebanon is our last word, and that we will not pay any further price. The ball is now entirely in the Syrians' court.

Israel's situation is good. There is an Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. agreement, there is an Israeli-U.S. agreement, and there is an internal Lebanese agreement about the agreement, whereas Syria is isolated.

Question: What do you think we should do if the Syrians persist in their refusal to get out of Lebanon?

Answer: It is too early to say. I would not suggest that we already now assume that the Syrians will not get out of Lebanon. It is difficult to make an "educated guess" on this issue. It was Israel that pushed the Syrians into a corner rather than the other way around. What is more, the IDF is less than 30 kms from Damascus, but the Syrians are not 30 kms away from Jerusalem. Therefore, this is the Syrians' problem. Impatience in Israel is our problem. Israel's current strategic and political situation is excellent. We have many means at our disposal whereas Syria is isolated.

Question: Some Cabinet ministers suggest that if the Syrians and the PLO do not withdraw from Lebanon Israel should carry out a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River.

Answer: I do not agree with such a withdrawal because it would not solve the problem of our "breathing space" and claims such as "I am fed up." Even if we withdraw to the Al-'Awwali River, our soldiers will not suffer less casualties.

Question: What should we do then, if the Syrians do not budge?

Answer: There are other possibilities, but I will not elaborate. Of course, a withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River is also a possibility, but not the only one. We have various possibilities at our disposal. Our maneuvering room is larger than that of the Syrians. As I said, they are isolated whereas we enjoy international approval.

True, we sustain casualties, but we must bear in mind that if we do not solve the situation along our northern border once and for all because of our impatience today, the Galilee will not be able

to live safely tomorrow, so we had better be very patient. Of course, we will not be willing to sustain casualties for the sake of peace for Lebanon; our goal is peace for Israel.

Question: Is there no fear that during Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to President Reagan heavy pressures will be exerted on him to make further concessions in Judaea, Samaria, and the Golan Heights?

Answer: We are familiar with the U.S. policy concerning those parts of Eretz Yisra'el, but the Americans also know our position. They know where we may or may not make concessions. As far as Judaea, Samaria, and the Golan Heights are concerned, Israelwill not make any concessions. These places are too fundamental and vital for us.

The upcoming meeting is very important because it will be a dialogue at the highest level. We may or may not reach an agreement with the United States.

I do not think that the United States will pressure us because I do not believe the Americans will implement a hopeless policy as far as they're concerned, and they have always tried persuasion.

For example, every other day President Carter would declare that the settlements in Judaea and Samaria were illegal. Did we stop establishing new settlements in Judaea and Samaria because of that?

Leaders Arrive in Conakry for ECOWAS Summit

AB270739 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Dakar, May 27 (AFP) — Five West African leaders arrived in the Guinean capital, Conakry, Thursday for this weekend's summit meeting of the 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), according to Conakry radio, heard here.

The meeting, which could be crucial to African unity, will be the largest gathering of African leaders since last year's double failure of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summits in Libya.

Those arriving Thursday — heads of state Samuel Doe (Liberia), Mathieu Kerekou (Benin), Moussa Traore (Mali) and Shehu Shagari (Nigeria), as well as Premier Mamane Oumarou of Niger — are expected to be joined by all the other member-state heads of government.

The meeting comes a few weeks before the first attempt since the Libyan debacles to hold a new OAU summit, this time in Addis Ababa, and a major topic in Conakry is expected to be how to heal the split in the OAU that has developed over the admission of Western Sahara and the representation of Chad.

The ECOWAS states were the core of the 19 OAU members which walked out of the Tripoli summits, causing them to collapse.

The ECOWAS summit will also discuss regional problems of trade, tariffs, migration, transport and communications and drought.

SDAR May Be Asked Not To Attend OAU Summit

AB261825 Paris AFP in English 1752 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, May 26 (AFP) — A committee of 12 members of the Organisation of African Unity could ask the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] to stay away from the resumed OAU summit next month, diplomatic sources said.

The SDAR, whose Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, voluntarily kept away from the second attempt to hold the summit in Tripoli last November, after its presence at the first summit the previous August caused a boycott by a number of states. The SDAR, which has been recognised by a bare majority of OAU member-states, has said it will attend next month's third attempt to hold the summit, in Addis Ababa from June 6 to 11. The second attempt collapsed in a dispute over the representation of Chad.

The committee of 12, formed to get the summit off the ground again, said the meeting should take place without any preconditions. It will meet in Addis Ababa on June 5 to prepare the meeting, instead of the usual preliminary gathering of OAU foreign ministers, the sources said. OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi, the president of Kenya, one of the 12, implied yesterday that he did not consider the SDAR an OAU member. However only Kenya and Nigeria on the committee have not recognised the Saharan state. Last Sunday President Moi rejected attempts by some states to have the summit postponed in the hope that a settlement of the Saharan question could emerge from talks between Morocco and Algeria, which backs the Polisario.

Messages Released Marking OAU Anniversary

Kodjo Seeks 'New Approach'

AB252130 Dakar PANA in French 1215 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Dakar, 25 May (PANA) — OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo has called on the peoples of Africa to mobilize for the ideal of African unity in order to confront the "great challenges" facing them and to use all their resources to strengthen the OAU, "a task for each and every one of us."

In a message to the continent on the occasion of the 25 May 1983 celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the OAU's founding, Edem Kodjo recalled the summit of 32 African heads of state that was held on 25 May 1963. He said this summit gave birth to the organization which was the "ultimate realization of the dreams of a few men who for several generations fought relentlessly against all odds for the pan-African concept in an atmosphere of euphoria, disappointment, or, very often, general indifference."

"It is the duty of every son of Africa, a duty to our heritage, a duty to ourselves, a clear duty and an act of faith in the future to remember this date, among others, a date that is memorable for the men and women of this generation. It is our duty to remember its significance," said the OAU secretary general, who called on everyone to "review with pride and clarity the progress that has been made and to face the future of Africa with the faith of our past experiences."

Edem Kodjo paid a great tribute to the founding fathers of the OAU and to "the sons of Africa who were thrown across the seas" and who called for pan-Africanism while the African peoples "were subjected to the law of silence under colonization."

Whether humble leaders of goodwill, great dreamers, or prestigious crowd drawers, the heads of state and government who met in the Ethiopian capital 20 years ago believed they had to "fulfill their responsibility to Africa and to the people they were leading." Their faith in the destiny of Africa and their contribution to the unity and well-being of Africans is a strong point in their favor. They were truly determined and they all have a right to the continent's recognition. "It is with respect and emotion that I fulfill this duty on behalf of all African patriots who, at one point or another, have worked for the OAU and on my own behalf," said Mr Kodjo.

As early as 1900, black Americans — Silvester Williams, Marcus Garvey, William Dubois — called for the first independent black states and on all Africans to be "brave, to rise and not give up, and to fight courageously to prove to the world their inalienable right to be part of the great fraternal human race."

In his message, the OAU secretary general stated that these men, despite hours of darkness and sadness, during five congresses held

in Paris (1919), London (1921), New York (1927) and Manchester (1945), nurtured the little flame that soon became a glowing fire.

In 1953, Nkrumah organized, for the first time in Africa, the sixth pan-African congress, in Kumasi, Ghana. In 1956, Alioune Diop organized "the first congress of black artists," thus consolidating the paramount importance of culture in the African struggle. The message said, "These men have left us, but their memory is still vivid in our hearts."

The OAU secretary general hailed the progress made by African states, their attainment of independence, and the creation of the first organizations as "the positive results achieved through the will of the sons of Africa, which led to the creation of the OAU." He added that the past 20 years have been marked by "relentless efforts and setbacks," but also very often by "exhilarating victories."

It is in the political domain that the most important tasks lie. Edem Kodjo explained that the OAU's paramount task was the total liberation of the continent, the elimination of all forms of colonialism, including "racism, which is one of its most arrogant and criminal forms." The organization called for peaceful means and armed struggle. It is proud to have contributed to the independence of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, the Comoros, Cape Verde, Djibouti, and Zimbabwe.

"Today, the liberation of Namibia is about to take place, and tomorrow, with the support of all nations who believe in peace, apartheid, which is a new form of Nazism, will be defeated and all the occupied territories regained," the OAU secretary general confirmed. He stressed in this regard that African brotherhood is not an "empty word." The message added that it is through this brotherhood that border conflicts and crises have been resolved.

After dwelling on the principles of the OAU Charter — whose implementation has always been the "central axis of OAU action" — the OAU secretary general viewed the Western Sahara, where African brothers are tearing each other apart, with "relief and hope." In this regard, Edem Kodjo expressed the hope that current efforts will produce results "in accord with the fundamental principles of the rights of peoples."

Assessing the economy of the OAU region, Mr Kodjo felt that the organization had progressively assumed the role it was assigned when it was created, that is, to lead the struggle to "put the natural and human resources of our continent at the service of our peoples in all fields of human endeavor." In this context he recalled the initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency of Africa in its actions in the national [words indistinct], and the frequent holding, in conjuction with the UN Economic Commission for Africa, of sectorial ministerial conferences (industry, commerce, finance, energy, transport, and communications) the pan-African fair, etc.

of the whole of Africa, a continental economic community based on a successful customs union and a freely accepted common market," Mr Kodjo stated.

The OAU secretary general recalled the 1979 Monrovia colloquium on the "prospects for development in Africa until the year 2000," which the heads of state conducted during the second extraordinary session of 28 and 29 April 1980 in the Nigerian capital with the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act, which constitute "the conceptual instruments for our development until the year 2000 and beyond, comprehensive development based on a radical change in direction from the one previously followed by the African states," Mr Kodjo said.

Henceforth, the OAU secretary general went on to say, we must develop the productive forces within Africa itself to satisfy the needs of Africans." We need a fundamental reconversion and reorientation of our economies for the benefit of autonomous, indigeneous development that promotes solidarity and ensures national and collective self-sufficiency," Mr Kodjo asserted. He went on to say: "This approach includes the creation of subregional economic groupings to be followed by an African economic community by the year 2000."

In the sociocultural field, the secretary general recalled the Pan-African Festival of Algiers in 1969 and the Lagos FESTAC [Festival of Arts and Culture] of 1977. These two events in his opinion are but "the most visible manifestations of OAU achievements and have over the past few years been the propelling force behind sociocultural actions on our continent."

In Libreville in 1981 it was decided to give priority attention to "science and culture as the bases of Africa's development." Since then much careful thought has been devoted to determining the ways and means to ensure [words indistinct] of the continent. "With regard to the scientific or technological sectors, the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action or the creation of a new cultural policy oriented towards the year 2000 make Africa a veritable beehive of activity in its efforts to prepare itself to face the challenges of today and tomorrow," Mr Kodjo believed.

"The OAU has placed social and cultural problems at the heart of all its actions: The adoption of the African Human Rights and People's Charter constitutes a great victory in this area for all Africans," Mr Kodjo added.

Within its 20 years of existence, the OAU has achieved great things, but Africa must nevertheless make "additional continuing efforts and steadfast sacrifices" because, as Mr Kodjo explained, the continent must be freed once and for all from all forms of colonial and racist domination and undertake in a world confronted with multiple crises the building of a prosperous economy.

On this day marking the 20th anniversary of the OAU, the secretary general proclaimed: "Fellow Africans, the future is calling us, our own future and that of future generations, from

Because of the geostrategic importance of our continent it is the prey coveted by all imperialists and it is our task to remain united in order to achieve what should be our mystical ideal: African unity."

Mr Kodjo ended his message by calling on all Africans to strive energetically to strengthen the OAU which is "the crystallization of the passionate and reasonable hopes of several African generations."

"The OAU is unique in the world, so it must not be weakened and it must not be paralyzed," he concluded.

Liberation Movements Greet OAU

EA261134 Dar es Salaam in English to East, Central, and Southern Africa 1000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The three liberation movements in southern Africa, SWAPO of Namibia, ANC, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of South Africa have commended the Organization of African Unity, OAU, on its 20th anniversary today, and pledged to intensify their struggles.

The liberation movements said in separate interviews in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the OAU had achieved what it was created for. The SWAPO chief representative in East Africa, Ndugu (Neiltumbo Nandi), who is based in Dar es Salaam, described the 20th anniversary of the founding of the OAU as a very significant historical event in the continent.

The ANC said it was to the credit of the unity of purpose amongstthe people of Africa that many African countries in the intervening years attained their political independence in the most spectacular and short period of time.

The PAC said the OAU had won the respect of the whole world as a force to reckon with in the international community.

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INTER-MAGHREB AFFAIRS

Bendjedid Reportedly To Convene Maghreb Summit

LD261628 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1528 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Rabat, 26 May (KUNA) — A diplomatic source today confirmed to KUNA here that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has sent an invitation to the leaders of Arab Maghreb states to meet in Algiers on Saturday.

This affirmation coincides with the arrival today in Morocco of Algerian Minister of the Interior Hadj 'Ali Yala, where he will hand Moroccan King Hassan II a message from Chadli Bendjedid. This is taking place amid circulating reports about the likelihood of convening a summit of the five Arab Maghreb states.

ALGERIA

FLN Politburo Discusses Maghreb, Mideast Issues

PM261548 Algiers EL Moudjahid in French 22 May 83 p 1

[APS report: "Politburo Examines Current International Questions"]

[Text] Algiers [no date given] — The FLN Central Committee Politburo met yesterday at the president's offices under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general.

The Politburo meeting was devoted essentially to examining a number of international questions and to the situation in the Arab Maghreb region, especially after the numerous Algerian initiatives to boost relations, strengthen cooperation, and consolidate the bases of good-neighborly relations.

The Politburo stressed that Algeria's positions stem from its conviction that the building of the greater Arab Maghreb is a practical response to the aspirations of all the region's peoples to peace, security, and progress — aspirations which cannot be fulfilled effectively without recognition of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence.

The Politburo then reviewed current preparations for the holding of the 19th OAU summit, sheduled for the 1st week in June.

The Politburo reiterated Algeria's constant readiness to help strengthen the OAU by increased support for that organization.

In addition the Politburo examined the situation in the Arab Mashriq in the light of the latest developments in the situation in that region.

Algeria, which once again condemned the policy of aggression and expansionism pursued by the Zionist enemy, stressed the fact that the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from Lebanon and from all the occupied Arab territories is a demand made by the whole international community — a demand which must be satisfied immediately.

Algeria recalls that the Palestinian problem is the very essence of the Middle East conflict and that no just or lasting solution is possible without the implementation of the fraternal Palestinian people's national rights.

In this connection Algeria reaffirmed its absolute commitment to the Palestinian people and its unswerving solidarity with Syria, which is facing provocations, and its respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and national territorial integrity.

On the basis of this position Algeria is launching an appeal for unified Arab action to safeguard the Arab nation's fundamental interests.

Tunisian Defense Minister Departs After Talks

LD262225 Algiers APS in English 1515 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Algiers, 26/5/83 (APS) — Mr Slaheddine Baly, Politbureau of the Socialist Destourian Tunisian minister of defense [title as received] who made an official visit in Algeria since Sunday left Algiers on Thursday.

In a delegation made before leaving Algeria [as received], the Tunisian minister thanked the Algerian Colonel Benloucif for his intervention and the occasion given to him to note the efforts achieved by the People's National Army for its development and the technical and technological mastership. This visit made it possible to the two delegations to exchange information over the experiences lived through the armies of the two countries and evoke the possibilities to proceed and to insure a bilateral multiform and global cooperation.

The Tunisian minister addressed President Chadli his thanks and also expressed his wishes to see the Colonel Benloucif and Algerian high officials in Tunisia for a visit which will help them reinforce increasingly the friendly links.

ASH-SHA'B Rejects Lebanon Withdrawal Accord

PM251513 Algiers Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 22 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Refusal To Yield to the Fait Accompli"]

[Text] The developments in the Arab east and the triartite agreement signed by the Lebanese Government and ratified by the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies were at the top of the agenda at yesterday's meeting of the Central Committee Political Bureau.

It goes without saying that Algeria's attitudes always stem from the principle of full respect for the choices made by the legitimate regimes in all countries and for their right to run their own internal affairs. However, it must be remembered that every Arab state has certain commitments to the causes of the Arab homeland. These commitments draw a red line which cannot be

crossed without detriment to the Arab culture and without threat to the entire Arab future.

In appreciation of the fraternal Lebanese people's sufferings and sacrifices in defense of the Palestinian cause and out of respect for the Lebanese people's will and sovereignty, Algeria has been anxious not to pass hasty judgement on the tripartite agreement. It has conveyed to the representatives of the Lebanese leadership its understanding of the circumstances under which the agreement was signed. These circumstances reflect the balance of powers in the Arab homeland. That balance is in favor of the Zionist enemy, thanks to the unlimited U.S. support, the weakness resulting from Arab disunity, the accumulation of political mistakes, and the contradiction between ideology and practice throughout the entire Arab homeland.

Algeria, however, should not be asked to bless the agreement because understanding the situation does not mean accepting it or yielding to it. Having rejected defeat in the sixties, Algeria cannot accept the political results of defeat in the eighties.

Algeria knows perfectly well that the aim of the Zionist entity is to sign separate agreements with the Arab states and thus destroy the Palestinian presence and turn certain Arab states into protectorates which can only do what the enemy allows them to do. This is rejected by the Algerian people, who believe that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East conflict and that any peace not based on sound foundations of respect for people's legitimate rights is a false peace more dangerous than the state of no war and no peace.

Regardless of any agreement already signed, the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions remains a fundamental responsibility of the international community, particularly the superpowers and especially the United States, which did not honor its commitments to the Palestinian people, especially the commitments related to the protection of the Palestinian people. The result was horrifying tragedies not only confined to the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and the signs are that there will be more tragedies, just as ugly and bloody.

The Algerian revolution, which has rejected all kinds of one-upmanship and sloganeering, cannot accept the principle of forfeiting the nation's fundamental rights, no matter how difficult the circumstances are. It realizes that the balances of power cannot remain forever against the interests of the Arab people, whose dignity and sanctities have been violated and whose territory has been usurped.

Any agreement signed at gunpoint is in fact a time bomb which becomes more and more dangerous as the years go by and as a new generation of Arab youth emerges with revenge in their blood and the will to reject surrender to the fait accompli in their hearts and minds.

uf subsectLIBYA

Italian Paper Interviews Al-Qadhdhafi on Relations

LD251735 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpts] The Italian *Il Messaggero* has published the text of an interview held with the brother leader of the revolution, in which he dealt with a number of current world issues, the bases of the Third World theory, relations between the Jamahiriyah and Italy, and attempts to poison these relations in order to prevent the establishment of joint cooperation that would serve the interests of the two friendly peoples.

The leader discussed these relations at the beginning of the interview, stressing that political instability in Italy, U.S. pressures on Italy, and Zionist propaganda against the Jamahiriyah in Italy have led to the poisoning of relations between the two countries. He explained that the solution lies in Italy, where the political and economic problems it is suffering must be radically resolved in order to attain political and social stability. The leader added that to achieve this he has always urged the Italian people to form people's congresses, people's committees and revolutionary committees: Power must be handed over to the people, and without this there will be no stability in Italy. When power is handed over to the people in Italy there will be harmony between Italy and Libya, and there will be joint and direct interests between the Libyan Arab and Italian masses with no middle men, because parties, government and personal interests will disappear leaving only the people's interest.

He stated: In saying this I am not offering arms, finance, or political propaganda against any country, but I am offering a humanitarian ideology that serves the interests of the Libyan and Italian peoples and the peoples of the whole world. However, it is a dangerous thing when ideas are suppressed and combatted. The brother leader expressed his profound wish to establish historic relations between the two peoples and to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and fraternity. He said that this would be achieved if the Third World theory triumphs and the epoch of the masses triumphs.

In reply to a question about what can be done to develop economic and political relations between Libya and Italy, the leader said: There are no problems on our side, and we are prepared to listen to the Italian side's proposals and ideas. However these social and economic issues concern the people's congresses and committees.

In reply to a question pertaining to the question of his visit to Italy on which talks have stopped, the leader disclosed that this is a result of U.S. pressure on Italy in addition to the question of reparation for damages to Libya as a result of the Italian occupation of Libya during World War II. He stressed that this matter has not yet been resolved.

On the fabrications and tendentious propaganda circulated about Libya's relations with extremist left or right-wing groups in Italy, the leader stressed in his reply to this question that no such relations exist. He said: I am against covert action, terrorism, and violence. We call for action on the earth and under the sun, and for the establishment of a Jamahiri system in Italy. This is an open and not a covert call. I urge the Red Brigades to abandon

violence and covert action and to practice legitimate revolutionary action on the face of the earth.

To the question of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Comiso, southern Italy, the leader said: I have previously said that we maintain our right to self-defense and to confront this dangerous step. He went on to say: Libyans may participate in a peace march with Italians to save Comiso from this hell. A peace march may cross the Mediterranean so that Libyans and Italians may occupy this place and prevent this action.

Libyan Embassy Reiterates Support for Nicaragua

PA210343 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Cuba issued a communique reiterating its decision to give all the solidarity and aid to the Nicaraguan people, who are the target of U.S. covert agression and of its puppets in Central America. The communique also mentions the recent detention in Brazil of the Libyan planes that were on their way to Nicaragua. The document also mentions the imperialist campaign unleashed in relation to this incident.

The communique says that the imperialist aid to the bands of former Somozist guardsmen and its intervention in Central America will not be passively accepted by any country that loves freedom and respects the people's sacred right to self-determination.

Finally, the communique says that while the United States sheds crocodile tears in an alleged defense of human rights, it organizes and finances the crimes committed every day in Palestine, Lebanon, El Salvador, and Guatemala, just to mention a few cases.

MOROCCO

Algerian Interior Minister Arrives With Message

LD261742 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Algerian Interior Minister Hadj M'hamed Yala arrived in Fes this afternoon from Nouakchott carrying a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to His Majesty King Hassan II. At the VIP lounge the Algerian minister made a statement to radio and television in which he said:

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the visit you are making today to your second country Morocco?

[Yala] I have come to Morocco at the invitation of my brother and colleague Driss Basri after his recent visit to Algeria. Naturally during this visit we will exchange views and continue the dialogue started in Algeria. I will not fail to convey the Algerian people's greetings to the fraternal people of Morocco, the Algerian people that regards the Moroccan people with all cordiality and fraternity.

I would also like to say that I am carrying a message from brother President Chadli to His Majesty King Hassan II. Naturally, we hope that the meetings and dialogue will continue at all levels so that the results may be achieved to which we all aspire and which would enable us to eliminate all obstacles in order to build the greater Arab Maghreb for the good of all the peoples of the region and for Arab unity. [end recording]

Received by King Hassan

LD262334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] At the royal palace in Fes this evening King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received Algerian Interior Minister M'hamed Yala. The meeting was attended by Minister of Statefor Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, Interior Minister Driss Basri, and his majesty's adviser Ahmad Ridha Ghdirah.

SUDAN

Nile Valley Parliament Holds Second Session

JN261758 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May (SUNA) — The Nile Valley Parliament held its second session today under its speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid. At the start of the session, the speaker discussed the OAU's 20th anniversary. Dr Fatimah 'Abd al-Mahmud, member of parliament, reviewed the march of African struggle toward independence and freedom.

Following detailed discussions on the struggle of African peoples on the occasion of Africa Day, the parliament affirmed the determination of the Nile valley's people to continue the struggle until the freedom and unity of the African peoples are achieved.

During its afternoon session, the Nile Valley Parliament referred a memorandum submitted by Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, secretary general of the Higher Integration Council, on outlinging the objectives of the first stage toward achieving the Integration Charter and means of implementing it to a special group for study.

Committees Begin Meeting

JN261858 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May (SUNA) — The Nile Valley Parliament's committees began their meetings this afternoon, after the conclusion of the parliament's general session, to consider the subjects referred to them.

The popular organizations committee met under Abu al-Qasim Hashim and discussed matters relating to popular organizations in both countries. It also discussed the recommendations of the parliamentary youth conference of both countries which was held in Al-'Arish.

The legislative and constitutional affairs committee met under Dr Muhammad Kamil and discussed legislative and constitutional matters.

The production committee met under Dr Muhammad Awud and discussed priority projects in integrated work during the coming phase.

The committee entrusted with drafting a report on the speeches made by Presidents Numayri and Mubarak during the opening of the first session of the Nile Valley Parliament will hold its first meeting on Saturday.

The planning and financial, economic, and social affairs committee will hold its first meeting on Saturday under Dr Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah to discuss the 1983-84 fiscal budget and trade and payment procedures between the two countries to achieve economic and financial integration.

Numayri on Lebanon, OAU, PRC Relations

JN221914 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 22 May 83

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 22 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said that Sudan has actually begun preparations for investing Sudanese oil commercially. Asked about Sudanese oil during a press meeting with XINHUA in Khartoum on Saturday, President Numayri said that oil, however much there is, will not be an alternative to our more important wealth, the Sudanese people, and our agricultural and industrial resoruces.

In reply to a question about Sudan's stand on the recent Israeli-Lebanese agreement, President Numayri said: We support the Lebanese people's option and decisions made through their constitutional and executive institutions, the liberation of Lebanon's territory from all the foreign forces which occupy it, as well as the integrity and unity of the Lebanese territory and people. The president added: If the Lebanese believe that the agreement with Israel will achieve their objectives, we support them and condemn all the forces which are bargaining over the Lebanese people and their will. He said that Sudan was the first to announce the illegitimacy of the Syrian presence in Lebanon. Sudan strengthened its stand by pulling out its troops, which were in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon, so our participation in this force would not give legitimacy to the Syrian force.

President Numayri also said: Sudan was the first to welcome the Palestinians following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon so that the Palestinian presence there would not justify Israel's continued occupation and undermine Lebanon's integrity. President Nuamyri also said: We support just peace and the will of people, who express themselves freely without any trusteeship or terrorism. Therefore, we have supported just peace and the Fes resolutions as well as Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace, part of which was realized by liberating Sinai.

Concerning the OAU, President Numayri said: Our concern about it has prompted us from the beginning to warn of its fall under Libyan dominance which could not control the organization without jeopardizing its unity. This actually happened in Tripoli when the organization failed to convene its summit two consecutive times. Reageding the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa, President Numayri said: We will participate in it with the aim of preserving its unity and continuation as a symbol of the unity of the African Continent and as an arena for joint African struggle against imperialism and the racist regimes, which are sitll in control of some parts of the continent.

On relations between Sudan and the PRC, President Numayri referred to the existing deep friendship between the two countries and said: Our ties are not represented only by the Friendship Palace, the roads opened, or experiments in the fields of agriculture and fish wealth, but also by the existing respect, love, and appreciation between the two peoples which prompt them to struggle together for a better life for everybody in the world. I greet, appreicate and thank the great Chinese people and their wise leadership.

TUNISIA

Tunisian, FRG Foreign Ministry Officials Meet

LD270523 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conferred yesterday [26 May] in the afternoon with Mr Juergen Moellemann, West German minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks included, in particular, the development of the situation in the Greater Arab Maghreb and the agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Press Communique on Maltese Minister's Visit

PM241154 Tunis L'Action in French 22 May 83 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia-Malta, Press Communique"]

[Text] At the end of the visit to Tunisia by Maltese Foreign Affairs and Culture Minister [title as published] Alex Trigona Sceberra, the following press communique was issued:

At the invitation of Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Maltese Foreign Affairs and Culture Minister Dr Alex Trigona Sceberra made an official visit to Tunis on 19 and 20 May 1983.

During his visit Dr Alex Trigona Sceberra was granted an audience by His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic, and had lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. Mr Sceberra also had working sessions with: National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram, Information Minister Tahar Belkhojda, Cultural Affairs Minister Bechir Ben Slama, Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the foreign minister, and Ahmed Ben Arfa, secretary of state to the foreign minister for international cooperation.

The exchanges of views between the foreign ministers, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, made it possible to detect a great similarity of views. All bilateral questions and international questions of common interest were reviewed.

At bilateral level it was decided to draw up and implement cooperation programs in the spheres of the economy, culture, information, transport, and tourism.

At international level the two ministers reaffirmed their attachment to the principle of nonalignment and more especially respect for states' sovereignty, integrity, and independence.

The Tunisian minister reiterated Tunisia's support for Malta's neutral status, which is an important contribution to peace and security in the region.

For his part the Maltese minister welcomed the progress achieved in the process of consolidating security and cooperation in the Mediterranean following the conclusion of the Tunisian-Algerian fraternity and concord treaty, with regard to which the minister expressed his country's special interest.

Referring to the need to step up contacts among the Mediterranean countries, the two ministers agreed to work to develop a joint Mediterranean approach to the region's problems.

In this respect Malta reported two initiatives on the Mediterranean taken at the CSCE conference now taking place in Madrid — initiatives which draw interest and support from Tunisia.

Still at regional level, the two ministers decided to pursue their efforts to implement the decision to hold a meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean foreign ministers which was taken at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi in March.

The two ministers reaffirmed their full support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, with a view to attaining their inalienable rights, especially the establishment of an independent state.

In addition they reiterated the need for a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Finally, the two ministers expressed their backing and support for the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle for dignity and freedom.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Reports Saharan-Moroccan Talks Held

LD261108 Algiers APS in English 1013 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Paris, 26/5/83 (APS) — High level Saharan and Moroccan responsibles met several times these latest weeks, said on Wednesday in a press conference given in Paris, Mr Ibrahim Hakim Politburo member of the Polisario Front, SDAR foreign minister.

"We met with Moroccans and not only one time", the Saharan minister said, rejecting the possibility of other meetings between representatives of both governments, insisting however on the necessity of starting negotiations between the two sides.

Mr Ibrahim Hakim renewed the interest of the Saharan revolution to a stable Maghreb in which each regime would exert its authority within its own frontiers. He also put the stress on the complementarity between resources of each country in the Maghreb and the necessary cooperation that should be establish after the Saharan people would have recovered its sovereignty over the whole national territory.

In this prospect, the Saharan foreign minister called the OAU to take its responsibilities towards those who threaten its existence, such as colonialism, apartheid, and expansionism. He further urged the necessity for the pan-African organization, to upset manoeuvres of Africa's enemies, among which the U.S. Administration.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Holds Press Conference

EA260958 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1745 GMT 24 May 83

[Press conference attended by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko; date and place not given; recorded; questioners not identified]

[Excerpts] [Ouko] One problem afflicting the OAU is the issue of Chad. The Chadian problem arises out of the fact that the Goukouni government about which the OAU made certain decisions in Nairobi was overthrown by the government headed by Hissein Habre, and now there are countries which still recognize Goukouni as the legitimate government in Chad. But the bulk of African states consider that who rules Chad is an internal matter for the Chadians themselves.

When Goukouni was in Ndjamena as head of government and head of state, the OAU dealt with him. Now that President Hissein Habre is in power and is controlling the country, they will deal with him. I am confident that this problem will be solved with him during our next summit.

[Question] But do you think they will attend?

[Ouko] Yes, I have every faith that they will attend because the summit has failed to meet twice, and failure to meet a third time will spell doom and disaster for the OAU, and many of us are not sure whether there will be much of an OAU left if a third attempt to convene the summit fails.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the allegation is that, in fact,there are big powers who are behind all this, and they are going to make sure that you don't get a quorum for this one. But the foreign minister of the Polisario recently made a claim again. Now, what do we say: Are there really powers working behind it, or is it just internal problems?

[Ouko] Big powers or any powers outside Africa do not attend the OAU. Only the African states that are independent and are members of the organization can attend this meeting. And it is upon these African states themselves to ensure that they are not influenced in a manner inimical to the interests of Africa. So really the chairman of the OAU is addressing himself not to external powers but to his colleagues in Africa to ensure that they attend the meeting, to provide a quorum in which the problems afflicting the OAU can be discussed by them, not by the outside powers.

[Question] Mr Minister, I would like to change the subject a little bit. Recently a group of Israeli dancers came here and your ministry stated clearly that the Foreign Affairs Ministry had nothing to do with the trip. But whether the ministry had nothing to do with the trip or not, observers might want to interpret that as if we are going to open relations with Israel. Is that the situation?

[Ouko] No, it is not. The Government of Kenya has not decided to reestablish relations with Israel: And we broke off with Israel as the result of an OAU resolution. And as chairman of the OAU, Kenya is the custodian of these resolutions, and we are under obligations to ensure that the OAU resolutions are obeyed and adhered to in toto, because that is the only way we can give real meaning to decisions of our heads of state.

[Question] But wasn't the invitation also contrary to the OAU resolutions?

[Ouko] As you saw in the local press, which we all read, nobody would say who invited the Israeli dancers, and that is all the information I have. As one local newspaper stated very clearly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not know about this and when we did, we advised against such an invitation, because of the special position Kenya occupies in the African context.

[Question] Sir, how will you situate this Israeli push now to come back into Africa in its larger context? Do you see us — what is keeping Kenya perhaps not having relations with (?Israel, is it just) the OAU's resolutions as we have said, or is there a possibility to review the whole Israeli situation in Africa and people who want to get back into relations with Israel can get back into relations, just like Zaire has done?

[Ouko] Each African state has the sovereign right to decide what is good for itself, but each member state of the OAU has certain obligations to the OAU, and any member of the OAU who does not abide by decisions of the OAU must have their own reasons for it, and they are not accountable to anyone for that. As far as Kenya is concerned, when the Kenya Government will decide differently from adhering to the OAU resolution, the government will say so. But it has not said so.

[Question] Our relations, Mr Minister, with Britain have been very healthy for a long time. Do you think the presence of the runaway lecturers in that country, who are going round the country distorting the image of this country, is straining the relations between the two countries?

[Ouko] Relations between Kenya and Britain, as you correctly say, have been very cordial. They are cordial. And what does amaze Kenyans, and the president himself has said this in public rallies before, is that people, lecturers, students, anyone, who condemn imperialism and colonialism so loudly, when they choose to leave their home country, they flee to those same countries which they accuse of promoting imperialism and colonialism. That amazes Kenyans, and that is what the president has said before. I do not think that their mere presence in Britain will affect adversely the very cordial and healthy relations we have maintained with the UK all these years.

[Question] Mr Minister, can you talk about, or rather comment on an issue: That all diplomats based in Kenya must have permission to visit the rural areas?

[Ouko] This is a normal diplomatic requirement in many countries, and the Kenya Government is entitled to require that foreign diplomats should follow a certain organized way of moving around the country and making contacts with prominent Kenyans. And what the Governing Council of KANU — and you know that KANU is the mother of the government, and govern-

ment is the same thing as KANU — what the Governing Council said, I myself, I'm not yet a member of the Governing Council, I will be in due course — what the Governing Council decided is that all foreign diplomats seeking to visit the country should make their intention known to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who then liaises with the Office of the President, because the provincial administration is the responsibility of the Office of the President, so that there is a systematic way for diplomats to follow when they go into the countryside. So that the PC's [provincial commissioners] are aware, the DC's [district commissioners] are informed, and appropriate arrangements are made for their visits.

[Question] In view of the fact, Mr Minister, that this decision was made in a meeting which was supposed to discuss about a stooge who is supposed to be groomed by a foreign country, don't you think that people might interpret that as if the diplomats would have been used to go out in the rural areas with the stooge, or with the puppet, or...

[Ouko interrupts] I'm not aware that the agenda of the Governing Council was made public. I think the Governing Council of KANU is at liberty and has the right to discuss any issues, and with the president himself being the chairman he can raise any issue at will and other members of the council can also raise matters with the permission of the chairman, as is normal in all meetings.

[Question] One local newspaper, Mr Minister, did point out that this requirement of seeking clearance before diplomats go to the rural areas was confined only to communist countries — what prompted it now to cover all other countries' representatives?

[Ouko] Kenya makes no distinction between countries. Kenya has friendly relations with all countries in the world which extend a similar hand of friendship and when there is a regulation to be followed, it should be followed by all, and that is the decision of the Governing Council.

[Question] Mr Minister, maybe you can now comment very briefly on Kenya's image in Africa and the rest of the world following the 1 August disturbances and the recent discovery that there is a traitor who is being groomed by foreign countries to take over the presidency of this country?

[Ouko] Kenya's image has been very good abroad and President Moi's image as head of state has been extremely good. And that is the way all Kenyans want it to stay because we are following a path of love and peace, and we seek to be united in this country. But it is a human frailty that wherever there are people there will be some who look at things differently, who differ with others, who cause confusion, people who are easily moved towards criminal tendencies. They are there in all societies. They are found everywhere.

Now the events of 1 August showed that without vigilance even things like coups d'etat can happen in countries like ours. The president has spent all the time calling on Kenyans to be vigilant, to love their country, to be patriotic in their outlook, to ask what they can do for their country, and not what they can get out of it. And this seems to be a big problem, with some people believing that they only live to get something from the country. We have to put into it before we can seek to take out of it. And the tolerance that has been shown by President Moi since the events of 1 August have shown once again that President Moi is a great leader in his own right. It has shown that Kenya is a truly democratic country, where even those holding a dagger on the head of the state are given a chance to go to court and say why they were doing it. And so on.

But above all, the president's recent decision to pardon a number of these soldiers who were involved is a great tribute to a great leader.

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Meets FRG's Kohl, Genscher

LD262246 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of the SDR, Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, currently visiting the FRG, today met the FRG chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, and delivered a message from the SDR president, Mohamed Siad Barre. In an atmosphere of friendly understanding, Abdurahman and Mr Helmut Kohl discussed the strengthening of bilateral and international relations.

At another function yesterday, Foreign Minister Abdurahman met his FRG counterpart, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two foreign ministers also discussed bilateral and international relations.

CAMEROON

Biya Remarks on Foreign Policy, OAU Reported

AB261925 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] President Paul Biya has called on all Cameroonians to turn out en masse for the legislative elections scheduled for next Sunday and to demonstrate their attachment to national institutions and the CNU [Cameroon National Union] Party by voting for the 120 members selected for Parliament. President Biya was speaking to thousands of enthusiastic party militants in Bertoua today who turned out in large numbers despite heavy rain to give him a welcome befitting his status. Radio Cameroon's special envoy, Akwonka Joe Ndiffo, and Bertoua correspondent Eyou Bahili have the details:

[Begin recording] [Ndiffo] President Paul Biya declared that the normal functioning of the state presupposes that the head of state and the executive will be assisted in appropriate areas by the legislature in respecting the will of the Cameroonian people and in completing the task of building our nation. The head of state said he was aware of what the National Assembly represents in the intricate machinery of the national institutions and underscored the importance of the proper unfolding of the process of choosing and electing members of Parliament. He gave special praise to the various delegations of the Central Committee and other party officials who have mobilized militants throughout the country for the 29 May parliamentary elections. On other issues, the president recalled the change at last November's state summit which he said led Cameroonians to prove their political maturity to the world. He praised the people of the Eastern Province for giving him and the state their wholehearted support. Mr Paul Biya reminded Cameroonians that national development, the purpose of our action, is based on national unity. Consequently, he added, it is the duty of Cameroonians to denounce and oppose all that is likely to destroy what has been built, what is being built, and what Cameroonians want to build. The head of state once again denounced vices such as tribalism, nepotism, favoritism, the exploitation of discontent, apathy, and instigation, which he said would never be tolerated in Cameroon.

[Bahili] Foreign policy was mentioned here in the Eastern Province for obvious reasons, as the province shares common borders with two neighboring countries. President Biya again reaffirmed Cameroon's open-door policy as well as its adherence to peace, independence, nonalignment, and cooperation with all nations of goodwill, stating that the province's position puts it at the forefront of our open-door policy.

This, he mentioned, makes it necessary for us to strengthen our ties of cooperation with friendly countries all over the world, and even more so with our Central African neighbors, with whom we have embarked on subregional cooperation within the Central African Customs and Economic Union, UDEAC, and hopefully too, within the body's Economic Community of Central African States.

The head of state said his recent trips abroad to France and Nigeria had as their purpose the strengthening and diversification of existing relations and the improvement of our mutual confidence through more balanced and equally beneficial exchanges.

The president again stated his views on the OAU crisis, which is virtually (?crippling) what he called the instrument for asserting the African personality. He explained that Cameroon, as a founding member, adheres strictly to the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the organization, giving full backing to any effort aimed at resolving the present stalemate. President Biya then emphasized that if the 19th summit called for next month in Addis Ababa is to proceed, the issues must be clarified beforehand, and these discussions should be devoid of any ambiguity or ulterior motives on the part of some members. The president also expressed the belief that an organization, though not free from differences, should be able, through concerted action, to reconcile these differences, derive greater strength from its diversity, and be able to forge a solid union. Cameroon, he said, is always in favor of peace based on justice, the freedom of peoples, and respect for human rights. [end recording]

CHAD

Habre Accused of Collecting Money for Exile

AB252155 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1815 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] According to our permanent correspondent in Ndjamena, following the defeat of the national annihilation forces, the gangsters of Ndjamena issued a radio communique calling on the population to remain calm because they still control the Faya-Largeau garrison. The so-called official denial is in fact an acknowledgement that the military situation is deteriorating to the detriment of the FAN. The Chadian people are immunized against such declarations because they are wise now.

Our correspondent also reports that after various disappointments with the Swiss authorities concerning his bank account, the gang leader in Ndjamena must now exact money from the peaceful citizens of (?Abeche). He has therefore instructed them to make deposits to an account he opened in Ndjamena for the purpose of organizing the first anniversary of his usurped power. One thing is certain: Hissein Habre, who is feeling the end draw near, wants to stockpile a lot of money before leaving for a golden exile.

Bardai Comments on 20th Anniversary of OAU

AB261109 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French1815 GMT 25 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some 30 African countries which had just become independent met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 20 years ago to create the pan-African organization better known as the OAU. Today the OAU is 20 years old. At the age of 20, a child reaches the point where he becomes responsible for his actions. But what can be said 20 years after the birth of that African girl whom everyone is courting?

Since 1963, when the OAU was founded to promote African unity and to lead some African countries still under colonial rule to independence, it has experienced ups and downs. In fact, to the organization's credit we can mention the total decolonization of the Portuguese holdings in Africa and the failure of the Biafran secession. But its inefficiency was displayed in the Western Sahara crisis and the civil war in Chad, where its so-called peacekeeping force fostered the return to Ndjamena of a gang leader, Hissein Habre the rebel, which set a very dangerous precedent for the rest of our continent.

The OAU must still struggle hard for the independence of Namibia and for the destruction of the apartheid regime of racist South Africa. The achievement of these last goals is still uncertain in view of the blatant interference in Africa by the major imperialist powers. Worse still, some African countries readily play into the hands of the imperialists, whose design is to maintain the black continent under their domination in order to better exploit it. This is why international imperialism has done everything possible to sow division among African countries when its immediate interests are at stake.

With only a few days remaining before the 20th [as heard] summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, many people have expressed fears about the success or failure of that great African gathering, especially in view of the agitation among reactionary, imperialist circles. In fact, while Africans hail the virtues of African unity all over the continent, many states and leaders are working against that objective.

The problem now is not whether or not the summit will be held, but under what conditions and in what atmosphere the leaders of our continent will hold their meeting. Another important question is whether the division of Africa into two antagonistic sides will be confirmed in the Ethiopian capital or whether the summit will put the pan-African organization back on the track toward the liberation struggle and the rehabilitation of our continent.

Furthermore, a few days before the summit, several developments on the continent may arouse pessimism. First, the interference by some Western powers in African affairs has reached an unbearable extent. From one capital to another, the advisers of imperialist (?leaders) are traveling in a state of feverish agitation as if the chanceries of Western countries want to take the lead in a process likely to prove fatal to them. At the same time, we have noticed that for several weeks now the Western press has remained mobilized around the clock in order to influence and guide the opinion of the puppets under Western control.

With regard to the Chadian conflict, the Western imperialist press is systematically bludgeoning public opinion, trying to make people believe the unbelievable — that the Chadian problem no longer exists and that their agent Habre will easily take the seat of our country in the Ethiopian capital. That campaign, orchestrated in the media in conformity with the interests and concerns of imperialism, is designed to cast confusion in flagging minds. Africa's misfortune lies in the fact that among its leaders there are puppets who have no real power to make decisions and no personal views except the views imposed on them by their non-African masters. These so-called leaders are precisely those who hamper the course of our history in flagrant opposition to the aspirations to peace, unity and progress of the African masses. They unscrupulously carry out the criminal instructions of their Western masters. The current imperialist strategy consists in altering the politic[illegible] and military situation on the continent in favor of reactionar[illegible]. This can be seen in the major hotbeds of tension in Africa.

In North Africa, the heroic Saharan people continue to fight against the Royal Moroccan Army, which enjoys considerable support from the United States. In southern Africa — in Namibia and Azania — U.S. imperialism has resolutely aligned itself with those who kill and oppress patriots. How else could one interpret the U.S. demand that Cuban troops must pull out from Angola as a precondition to the settlement of the Namibian issue?

At the heart of Africa — in Chad — French-U.S. imperialism is supporting the terrorist, fascist gang led by Hissein Habre. Similarly, it supports the moribund regimes led by the traitors Mobutu Sese "C'est trop" [distortion of Seko to mean "it is too much"] and Numayri against their peoples.

As for the Zionists, themselves dependent on international imperialism, they can find no better allies on the continent than Mobutu, Numayri, and Habre in order to continue their aggression against Arab countries.

Thus, the tensions raging on our continent can be explained by the current offensive launched by the imperialists against socialist states. Against imperialist and reactionary machinations, a corresponding counteroffensive should now be launched by the progressive forces of Africa. This, in our humble view, is the only effective way to foil the current imperialist maneuvers against the African fatherland. The OAU, we should repeat, ought to be an instrument of liberation of the continent, and not for its reconquest by the imperialists.

For his part, the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] declared on 15 April 1983: "As for the OAU, the GUNT reaffirms its attachment to its charter. The GUNT, however, insists that its resolutions and recommendations be respected, and that these resolutions and recommendations be protected from imperialist manipulation."

ZAIRE

Exile Group Rejects Mobutu Amnesty Offer

AB261455 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Brussels, May 26 (AFP) — The Front for the Restoration of Democracy in Zaire (FCD), which groups most of Zaire's opposition in exile in Belgium, today rejected an offer to return home under an amnesty for opponents recently made by President Mobutu Sese Seko. The front's decision is "firm and unyielding," its spokesman, former Zairean Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond said. He said he "did not believe" in the amnesty for all Zaireans living abroad, announced on May 19.

A front statement, following a special meeting of the grouping here chaired by Mr Nguza, said the offer was "the regime's usual trap" and came after other similar offers which had been followed by "arrests, disappearances and assassinations." The amnesty offer was unacceptable because it did not question the existing structures in the former Belgian Congo and required that exiles join Zaire's sole legal political party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), the communique said.

Its sole purpose was to reply to international criticism in [words indistinct] financial aid, the statement said. Mr Nguza however welcomed the recent release of 13 members of the Parliament in Kinshasa who had been jailed for seeking to set up an opposition party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS).

The front appealed to all humanitarian and human rights defence organisations and countries sheltering Zairean opponents of the Mobutu regime "not to take into account" Field-Marshal Mobutu's amnesty announcement. It called on "all opponents to close the ranks of political opposition in the fight for a forthcoming restoration of democracy in Congo."

(The FCD, which has its headquarters in Brussels, groups:

(The UDPS of the 13 jailed MP's represented by Dikonda wa Lumanyisha,

(The Union of Progressive Forces of Congo-Kinshasa (UFPC) led by Medard Minampala,

(The Popular Revolutionary Party [PRP] of Laurent Kabila, who is leading an armed struggle in southeastern Zaire.

(The Congolese National Movement [MNC] led by a Mr Onawelho, and

(The Democratic and Socialist Party [PDSC], led by Kapita Mulopo.)

Three other opposition movements in exile have also decided not to respond to Field-Marshal Mobutu's amnesty offer. They are: the Renewed National Congolese Movement [MNCR], the Zairean Socialist Party (PSZ) which is based in France, and the Brussels-based Socialist Congolese Party [PSC], led by Valere N'zamba.

BENIN

Chnoupek Interviewed After Meeting Kerekou

AB250710 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] President Kerekou held talks this morning at the state house with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived in Cotonou late on Sunday afternoon from Lagos. Following the audience, the Czechoslovak minister was interviewed by our colleage Sylvestre Zouema.

[Begin recording][Chnoupek, in Czech with simultaneous French translation] I have just held talks with the leader of your country, President Mathieu Kerekou, who is a great statesman. I was received as the (?first) Czechoslovak minister to visit Benin.

During the audience I conveyed to President Kerekou a message from Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. I also extended his greetings to the president and to the Beninese people, as well as his congratulations on the many achievements in the construction of a new society based on scientific socialism and Marxism and Leninism, which are strong links between our two socialist countries.

I am extremely happy to have heard the president of the republic say that he has given instructions to make sure that in all fundamental issues examined both on the African and on the world fronts, we arrive at identical or at least very close views.

[Zouema] According to the Czechoslovak newspaper *Rude Pravo*, your current visit to Cotonou is aimed at examining the possibility of increasing the bilateral cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Benin, which already maintain mutually beneficial cooperation in the diplomatic and economic spheres. Is that true? If so, can you tell us the outcome of your visit?

[Chnoupek] That is true. We have also examined with the president the possibility of (?reviving) and expanding our cooperation. We are convinced that there are bright prospects for increased, constructive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Benin. We also examined the possibility of increasing Benin's industrial network with (?the installation) of a brewery to be provided by Czechoslovakia. We also discussed possible assistance in the sectors of agriculture, hydrology, and the construction of hydroelectric dams and houses for workers.

I want to point out that all these issues were examined with great attention. They are the basis for the working sessions which my delegation has been holding in Benin. I also want to say that a 12-point (?protocol) on cultural cooperation will be signed during my stay in Benin. It will be the basis for our future cooperation. The different points of that agreement will be (?finalized) in the next few (?days). There will be an agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Beninese radio and television organizations. I believe that there are vast areas of possible cooperation.

I wish to take this opportunity provided me by the Beninese radio and television to express my wishes of success to the listeners and viewers as well as to all the Beninese people in their efforts to build a new society. I wish them happiness and good health. [end recording]

Cuban CDR Delegation Welcomed in Cotonou

AB262220 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] In our country we often hear of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR]. Cuba also has a CDR. A delegation of the Cuban CDR arrived in Benin yesterday. This afternoon the members of the delegation were warmly received by the CDR militants of Cotonou at the People's Hall. At a rally organized by the CDR National Executive Bureau, its secretary general, Comrade Dostiavi Garcias, took the opportunity to welcome the Cuban delegation.

[Begin Garcias recording] Today, as we welcome the representatives of the brave Cuban CDR, we are rightly proud to receive our comrades in arms. In fact, our two revolutions are sisters, our two peoples are brothers, and our two leaders are friends. Our two mass organizations have the same historic objectives and maintain solid, close ties of friendship and cooperation. Engaged in the same irreversible successful struggle against international imperialism and local reaction, against foreign domination and for the establishment of a society where peace, justice, abundance, and social progress prevail, our two peoples have always won great victories under the clairvoyant leadership of Presidents Fidel Castro and Mathieu Kerekou. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

President Condemns RSA Raid on Maputo

AB261001 Paris AFP in French 0746 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Praia, 26 May (AFP) — The president of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, on Wednesday condemned the South African raid in Maputo and reaffirmed his country's support for Mozambique. This was contained in a message sent to the Mozambique head of state, Samora Machel.

Mr Pereira writes in his message:

"Casting our minds back on the recent history of our struggle against colonial domination and exploitation, we affirm that we are at the side of the heroic people of Mozambique at this moment when they are suffering from racist, barbarous, and unjustified aggression."

"This aggression," he added, "constitutes a flagrant violation of the elementary principles guiding the relations between peoples and of the OAU and UN Charters."

GHANA

Statement Says U.S. Not Trying To Oust Regime

AB261840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] American Ambassador to Ghana Mr Thomas Smith and the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Accra, Dr Gurd Verstickenburg, today had a meeting with representatives of the Government of Ghana led by Naa Polkuu Konkuu Chiiri, member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council, to discuss the controversy arising out of the statement made to the press by the special adviser to the PNDC on 31 March this year.

A statement issued from the Foreign Ministry in Accra this evening said the charge d'affaires of the FRG provided detailed evidence on the lack of the authenticity of the report which was quoted at the news conference. After careful examination of this presentation, the government reiterated that at the time the report was published, it had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the document. The statement said the government has decided to accept the evidence provided by the charge d'affaires in the interest of normalization of relations between the two countries.

Following from this understanding, the government has also accepted the assurances of the U.S. Embassy, and has no further reason to believe that the United States has recruited or is recruiting mercenaries to attack Ghana, or that she engaged in any way in activities aimed overthrowing the Ghanian Government.

Rawlings Sends Message on RSA Attack

AB252155 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has sent a message of condolence to Mozambicans who were bereaved as a result of South Africa's air raids on Maputo last Monday.

The message, addressed to President Samora Machel, condemned the wanton destruction resulting from the bombardments. It said the people of Africa will forever be indebted to Mozambique for the sacrifices by her gallant people. It said the policies of destabilization, aggression, and intimidation which the apartheid minority government is employing to discourage any meaningful and sustained support for the freedom struggle will prove a woeful failure. The message added that Africa and all men of goodwill are determined to see apartheid abolished, and in its place the establishment of justice, dignity, and cooperation.

Rawlings Says African States Must Work Together

AB270847 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A regional maritime academy — formerly of the Ghana Nautical College — to train maritime personnel in the west African subregion was yesterday inaugurated at Nungua, near Accra.

Speaking at the ceremony, the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, observed that the economic upliftment of the people of Africa will depend on how well the people can tap the resources of the continent to their advantage. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings emphasized that the inability to exploit the resources for the people's benefit is partially due to the go-it-alone attitude toward development, an attitude bequeathed to Africa by the former colonial lords who partitioned the land and set us competing against each other instead of working in cooperation. This phenomenon, the chairman noted, has only resulted in the continent having fragmented markets and inadequate capitalized production units, thus depriving the people of the benefit that they expect.

Flight Lt Rawlings said it is in this light that Africans should seize the opportunity, like the regionalization of the Ghana Nautical College which has become Regional Martime Academy, adding: This is to demonstrate to the outside world that Africa shall overcome all obstructions to do what is in the interest of their peoples. He, however, expressed regret that the academy will not start with the full endowment of funds promised by the UN specialized agencies because of the present global recession. Flight Lt Rawlings commended the UNDP and the International Maritime Organization for the leading role they had played in the regionalization project, and also the assistance given by the Norwegian Government.

The secretary for transport and communications, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, said it is expedient that neighboring countries embark on good ventures as the academy, especially in these days of global inflation. The secretary general of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States for Maritime Transport, Mr J.S. Wallah, noted that the inauguration of the academy marks the political will of the subregion to articulate their success in maritime, and said without an efficiently trained manpower there can be no efficient maritime in the subregion. Mr Wallah was hopeful that the academy would live up to expectations because it is one of the highest institutions for maritime education in Africa. He thanked the PNDC for making the academy a reality. The participating countries include Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia.

GUINEA

Gabon's Omar Bongo Sends Message to Toure

AB251825 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Today Comrade Moussa Diakite, a member of the national Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands, and urban affairs, received a Gabonese delegation led by Michel Essouvi, the director of the Gabonese president's office.

The delegation included Joseph Koumba Monesu, the president's special adviser and director of state protocol, and Etchamba, the

president's adviser on information and audio-visual service and director general of the press. The delegation brought a message from President Elhaj Omar Bongo, the Gabonese head of state, for President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

IVORY COAST

President Departs for Visits to Canada, U.S.

Takes 'Message of Friendship'

AB270803 Abidjan Fraternite Matin in French 27 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Head of State Felix Houphouet-Boigny left Abidjan yesterday at 1025 for Europe.

The president of the republic, who will undertake official visits to the United States and Canada beginning 7 June, will first spend a few more days in Geneva.

An apostle of peace, the president of the republic will take to these different countries the message of friendship and of brotherhood from the Ivory Coast.

More on Canadian Visit

AB260959 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] President Houphouet-Boigny will pay an official visit to Canada from 15 to 17 June, says a communique issued jointly in Abidjan and in Ottawa today. During his stay in Canada, he will be received by the governor general and Mrs Edward Schreyer. President Houphouet-Boigny will hold talks with the Canadian prime minister on bilateral relations between the two countries and world issues of common interest.

The head of state will also visit the United States of America in early June before his trip to Canada.

Opposition Group Denounces Ivorian Government

AB261356 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Paris, 26 May (AFP) — An Ivorian movement opposed to the government of President Houpouet-Boigny — the Ivorian Movement for Political Action-Ivorian Revolutionary Socialist Party (CIMAP-PSRI) — on Thursday "denounced the violation of human rights" in the Ivory Coast.

"Political prisoners — mainly dockworkers and university teachers — have been detained secretly in the disciplinary military camps of Daloa (center-west), Bouake (center), and the prison of Akuedo (near Abidjan)", the chairman of CIMAP-PSRI, Philibert Kouassi, stated in a press conference. Mr Kouassi also protested against the "suppression of trade unionism and the lack of freedom of speech for journalists" in the Ivory Coast.

According to the leaders of the movement, the CIMAP-PSRI was created in Paris in March 1980 by Ivorian students and workers living in France. Their activities in the Ivory Coast have remained clandestine up until the present.

NIGER

Foreign Minister Diallo on 'Crisis' Facing OAU

AB251815 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] It was on 25 May 1963 that the OAU was born in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. All Africa is today celebrating the 25th anniversary of the creation of the OAU. To mark the occasion, Daouda Diallo, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, made a statement last night in which he discussed the crisis facing the pan-African organization as well as the remedies necessary.

The Supreme Military Council and the government appeal urgently to all African governments for a courageous and responsible search for solutions to the numerous problems facing our continent. The foreign affairs and cooperation minister also said that our differences must teach us the lesson that we have to come together instead of being the cause of our disunity. After 20 years of existence, some of the goals that the OAU had set for itself have not yet been achieved.

Minister Daouda Diallo then raised the problems of colonialization and apartheid in southern African. He said that the racist Pretoria regime continues to occupy Namibia illegally, and he pointed out its barbarious aggressions against the front-line countries. He added that the Government of Niger vehemently condemns the recent attack on Mozambique. Africa must brace itself to the realization of the fundamental objectives of the OAU Charter, so that by the year 2000, Africa can accelerate the process of helping the African community to [words indistinct].

NIGERIA

Shagari To Attend Conferences in Conakry

AB251550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari will leave Lagos tomorrow for Conakry, Guinea, to attend two international summit meetings. The first, which takes place on Friday, is on the Niger Basin Authority. The second meeting is for the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, which will be held from the 28th to the 30th of this month.

President Shehu Shagari will be accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, the minister of information, Mallam Garba Wushishi, and the acting minister of science and technology, Mr Ademola Thomas. The special adviser to the president on economic affairs, Professor Emmanuel Edozien is also on the delegation. The president is due back in Lagos next Tuesday.

Cuban Envoy Delivers Messages to Ekwueme

AB242240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Nigeria has called for increased economic and cultural corporation between member nations of the Nonaligned Movement. This is to serve as a way of readjusting the present world economic system [words indistinct] services to the Third World countries.

The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, made this suggestion today at State House while receiving the Cuban ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Frank Ortiz. Mr Ortiz delivered messages from both Presidents Fidel Castro and Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque of Cuba to Dr Ekwueme. Dr Ekwueme expressed delight at the excellent relations existing between the two countries and their identical views on all international issues. The vice president assured the ambassador that Nigeria would do everything to ensure the continued growth of relationships between her and Cuba.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Sends Message to Mozambique

AB252151 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, today sent a message of condolence to President Samora Machel of Mozambique for the loss of lives and the destruction of property during the recent air raid on that country by the racist minority apartheid regime of South Africa.

Dr Stevens, who described the incident as absurd to the cause of African liberation, said the wanton, unprovoked, and bloodthirsty attack was another clear manifestation of the Pretoria regime's moral decrepitude and woeful disregard for the sanctity of human lives and property. He said the sacrifice Mozambique has had to make on behalf of Africa would not go in vain, and that Namibia and Southern Africa shall be free.

Government Issues Release on Liberation Day

AB261045 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Government has issued a release on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, which was yesterday observed in the entire continent. The release reads:

On 25 May 1963, 31 independent African heads of state and government present in Addis Ababa signed the charter that created the OAU. As the whole of Africa celebrates the 20th anniversary of this event, Sierra Leone, as a founding member of the organization, takes pride in the fact that its membership has grown from 31 to 50. To this end, the foresightedness and wisdom of the founding fathers must be recognized and saluted.

Undoubtedly, pockets of resistance to the decolonization process still remain, and we must be united in our endeavors to ensure the early independence of Namibia inspite of the (?prevarication) of South Africa. Sierra Leone has throughout the years in various ways contributed to the liberation struggle in the continent, and has offered its educational facilities to students from other countries so that they will acquire the necessary skills for nation-building.

The present crisis affecting the organization is one that is of concern to the entire continent, and to this end the Government of Sierra Leone looks forward with confidence to the convening in Addis Ababa of the 19th session next month when it is hoped that all outstanding differences will be resolved. The Government of Sierra Leone hopes that as soon as the various organs of the Secretariat of the OAU once again become active, greater focus will be placed on the all important issue of raising the living standards of the people of the continent. To this end, the restructuring of the world economy and the elimination of high interest rates and global inflation are among our paramount concerns. It is therefore essential that the African Continent as a whole should work collectively to overcome these problems.

The Government of Sierra Leone will continue its support for the OAU as it plays a fundamental role in ensuring peace and stability in the African Continent.

TOGO

Eyadema To Attend ECOWAS Summit in Conakry

AB262115 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the eighth conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which will take place from the 28th to the 30th of May 1983, in Conakry, Guinea, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, will travel to the Guinean capital tomorrow.

Soviet Diplomat Delivers Congratulations Message

AB252215 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Among the activities of the president of the republic this morning, General Gnassingbe Eyadema granted an audience to His Excellency Ivan Iyiukhin, the USSR ambassador to Togo. The Soviet diplomat delivered a message of congratulations to the head of state from the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Council of Ministers. On leaving the presidential office, Mr Iyiukhin told newsmen that the message dealt with the 20th anniversary of the OAU, which all the independent peoples of Africa are today celebrating:

[Begin recording][Iyiukhin in Russian with sentence-by-sentence French translation] Everyone knows that today is the 20th anniversary of the creation of the OAU, and today I had the honor of being received in audience by the president of the republic, to whom I delivered a message of congratulations from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers.

First, it is a message of congratulations, but it also stressed the need for African countries to strengthen their unity and to consolidate their cooperation for the benefit of all the peoples of Africa. The message reiterates the unconditional support of the Soviet Union for the struggle of the African peoples against the vestiges of colonialism and for their independence. The message also expresses the support of the Soviet Union to the Namibian people, who have an inalienable right to independence and freedom. Those were, in a few words, the contents of the message.

[Unidentified reporter] On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the OAU, can you give us a balance-sheet of the Soviet Union's assistance to the economic emancipation of Africa?

[Iyiukhin] For many years now, the Soviet Union has been assisting the African countries. This assistance is given in political and economic fields. On the political field, I can remind you that the declaration on decolonization in Africa and in the world was adopted at the United Nations on the initiative of the Soviet Union. In the field of economic cooperation, I must tell you that the Soviet Union maintains very active economic relations with a large number of African countries. The Soviet Union is constructing several large industrial projects in various African countries. For example, in Nigeria, the Soviet Union is currently building a very important steel complex. According to UN statistics, the Soviet Union's aid to developing countries represents 1.3 percent of its gross national product. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Envoy Says Talks With U.S., RSA in Progress

MB271000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola is perhaps the country on the African Continent with the lowest external debt. This statement was made by Comrade Franca van Dunem, our country's ambassador to Portugal, in an interview given to the Lisbon weekly *O Dia*. Invited to comment on the present political situation in Angola, the diplomat described it as satisfactory despite the various destabilizing attempts being made by the aggressive Pretoria regime.

Referring to the traffic in diamonds in Angola, Comrade Franca van Dunem said that he is convinced that there are organizations beind the traffickers. Such organizations, which are not based in Angola, only aim at destabilizing the government of the People's Republic of Angola and discrediting the MPLA-Labor Party.

The Angolan diplomat said that talks between our country and the United States are in progress, although it seems that there has been no change on the part of the Americans, who are trying to link recognition of Angola with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops. Franca van Dunem said that talks between our government and the South African authorities on the withdrawal of their troops from the area they occupy in Cunene Province are also in progress. Ending his interview, Comrade Franca van Dunem said that the creation of a demilitarized zone on the southern border of Angola as a means of achieving peace is a solution that is still held by the Angolan authorities.

Activities of Visiting Soviet Delegation Reported

AB261248 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Luanda, 26 May (ANGOP) — The delegation of Soviet deputies from the city of Minsk, (Belorussia),currently on a visit to Angola held a meeting with deputies of the People's Assembly (legislative organ of Angola) yesterday afternoon. Earlier, the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Georgiy Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the Minsk City Soviet Executive Committee, visited Viana, about 20 km from downtown Luanda.

Editorial Hails 20th Anniversary of OAU

AB260842 Luanda ANGOP in French 1132 GMT 25 May 83

[ANGOP Editorial: "OAU: Twenty years in the service of the African Continent"]

[Text] Luanda, 25 May (ANGOP) — When at the end of the 1950's a great number of African countries won their independence — crowning a long process of emancipation and decolonialization — humanity respectfully took part in the joint efforts of a whole continent to end several centuries of exploitation.

Some years later, on 25 May 1963, as an unique example in the history of the world, 30 old and new states formally came together under the decisive guidance of leaders like Nkrumah and el-Nasr to form what was to be known later as the OAU.

As a clear demonstration of this organization's devotion to decolonization since its establishment, liberation movements in Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland participated in its creation. Now, 20 years later, only two liberation movements, SWAPO and the ANC, are still waging an armed struggle to eliminate the last and sinister colonialist stronghold, racist South Africa.

The savage way in which the South Africa Government is prolonging its agony was once again demonstrated by the recent cowardly attack against areas in the Mozambique capital. It is also evidenced by the repeated acts of aggression against the majority of frontline states, most especially by the continued occupation of Namibia and of a part of southern Angola, characterized by an unacceptable challenge not only to Africa, but also to all humanity.

The current OAU crisis, which for the first time led to the failure to hold the traditional annual summit meeting, will not last for very long at a time when the African people are subjected to daily attacks and murder, in short at a time when they are being physically abused for demanding their basic rights and at a time when the largest racist power in the world is attacking and destabilizing sovereign independent African states with the direct complicity of the United States and the deliberate indifference of its major Western allies.

This 20th anniversary of the OAU should be a warning to all African countries to re-examine their primary aim of fighting to end colonialism on the continent and to finally achieve, in a stroke of consciousness and desire, the courageous decision, as in the past, to unite to fight against colonialism and apartheid.

It is quite fundamental on this occasion for African states to regain the animistic strength which enabled them on other occasions to find a positive solution to several interstate conflicts. Thus, they should be above the interferences of the former colonial masters, and more precisely of the United States, into the domestic affairs of the countries of the continent.

It is perhaps a sign of hope for unity if, on the occasion of its two decades of existence, the OAU decides to meet soon in its birthplace, the capital of Ethiopia, a country where the principles which have guided the OAU'S activities all along were defined.

The sovereign equality of all member states, noninterference in the domestic affairs of states, respect for the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of each state, peaceful solution to disputes, condemnation of the policy of assassination and acts of subversion, efforts towards the total emancipation African territories still under colonization, as well as the adoption of a policy of nonalignment — these are the solemn principles established 20 years ago and which today, perhaps more than before, are still current issues.

The mission of Africa and the OAU is so extensive that it cannot afford to be divided by petty rivalries and criminal indifference.

As was stated by the director of PANA, which begins official operations today and is a worthy example of the collective action of the whole continent, when speaking about the need for a new world information and communication order, "the artificial barriers which divided our continent into several linguistic zones did not prevent us from recognizing our brothers and from finding unity, peace, and development."

African unity must triumph.

UNITA Denies Angolan Troops Destroyed Its Bases

LD261952 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday denied reports that some of its bases have been destroyed, and announced that it inflicted 81 casualties on Angolan and Cuban forces from 20 to 23 this month.

In a communique released in Lisbon UNITA denied that Angolan Government troops destroyed its bases in Military Region No 71, adding that the offensive launched by the armed forces of the Luanda government was aimed at releasing by force the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped by the organization on 12 March.

It will be recalled that the Angolan Government announced last week that it had dismantled the rebels' Military Region No 71 and set free over 300 peasants held by UNITA.

LESOTHO

AFP Reports Lesotho Could Be Next RSA Target

AB261800 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, May 26 (AFP) — Lesotho could be the next target for South African retaliation in the wake of today's bomb blast in the Orange Free State capital of Bloemfontein, observers said. Bloemfontein, which is also the nation's judicial capital, is not far from the border with Lesotho, where fears are now rife of the sort of action South Africa took last Monday when its air force bombed the Mozambique capital of Maputo. That raid against alleged bases of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) was in response to the previous Friday's ANC car bomb explosion in Pretoria which killed 18 people and injured more thatn 200.

Today's explosion was the second in Bloemfontein since February and Lesothans now fear that their capital, Maseru, could again suffer the same type of punishment as last December 9, when a lightning South African raid on ANC bases killed 42 people, a dozen of them Lesothan civilians. Today's explosion outside a Bloemfontein labor exchange used mainly by blacks, which caused no casualties, was yet to be claimed. But South African authorities were expected to blame it on the ANC, as they did the unclaimed February blast in an administration building for blacks which killed one person and injured 76.

Monday's raid on Maputo followed a warning in the wake of the Pretoria bombing by South African Defense Minister General Magnus Malan that his forces would strike at neighboring countries "harboring ANC terrorists." And Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha named those countries as Mozambique, Botswana and Lesotho. (Botswana has yet to be attacked by South African forces.)

The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), controlled by Mr Botha's ministry, noted with satisfaction the speed with which Lesotho denied harboring the ANC, the day after the Maputo attack, but added that words should be backed up with facts. But suspicion remains in Lesotho, which is entirely surrounded by South African territory, and even before today's incident in Bloemfontein alarmist rumors had been circulating in Maseru and the University at Roma, the home of both black and white refugees at least sympathetic to the ANC's war on the white minority regime in Pretoria.

On Tuesday the rumors were fueled by South Africa's closing the border post outside Maseru four hours earlier than usual "because most police were deployed along the frontier to prevent any infiltration of saboteurs from Lesotho."

Pretoria meanwhile has continued to call Lesotho a "springboard for terrorism" against South Africa. And Chief Leabua Jonathan's government has retaliated by accusing South Africa of trying to "destabilise" Lesotho, either directly or through the clandestine opposition Lesotho Liberation Army.

Lesotho, one of the world's ten poorest countries, has been looking around for as much international support as possible, including communist states, to South Africa's evident displeasure. Chief Jonathan, once a fierce anti-communist, now has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Cuba and most Eastern European countries. Only this month a visit to China resulted in the establishment of diplomatic links with Peking, and the closure of the embassy of Taiwan, which is a close friend of South Africa.

The SABC, voicing Pretoria's belief that "all communist countries are committed to the destabilization of South Africa," said that "Lesotho's claims of innocence appear less and less reliable."

Minister Asks RSA To Prove Terrorism Charges

MB261433 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The minister of commerce and industry, the Honorable Morena Mooki Molapo, has challenged the South African Government to single out anyone of the so-called ANC cadres arrested in that country who confessed that he was armed and assigned by the Lesotho Government to go and perform acts of terrorism in South Africa.

Speaking on the budget vote for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the National Assembly this morning, the minister said it was surprising that South Africa regards Lesotho as its enemy whereas the truth is that Lesotho is one of the first African countries to establish good-neighborly relations with white minority-ruled South Africa. He further testified that Lesotho and South Africa are members of the South African Customs Union, have one monetary area, and that the two countries have reached an agreement on the proposed Lesotho Highland Water Project. The minister reiterated that Lesotho is a sovereign state, and will continue to abide by the United Nations Convention with regard to the refugee problem. He said all refugees that have been given asylum in this country have been formally instructed to respect his country's laws which stipulate, among other things, that Lesotho shall not be made or turned into a launching pad of aggression against a neighboring state.

Mr Mooki also disclosed that the government is intending to establish an international relations committee which will look after Lesotho's embassies and high commissions, particularly the United Nations Embassy. He said this embassy is understaffed and that the money requested for the Foreign Ministry for this financial year is slowly intended to strengthen the Washington and New York embassies.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further on Reaction to RSA Attack on Maputo

Government Appeals for Solidarity

MB261404 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique today appealed for international solidarity in the wake of the recent South African attack on Matola. The appeal was voiced by Jacinto Veloso at a meeting with members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international humanitarian organizations. Jacinto Veloso said the international community could render its material and moral support by supplying us immediately with medical and health equipment and items and utensils for household use. The support will help restore normal life to the residents of Matola, who as Jacinto Veloso stated, have already been the target of two military attacks from the Pretoria regime.

Death Toll Remains Six

MB261848 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] It has been reported that a 3-year-old girl who is thought to have died in the South African air raid is, in fact, alive. (Lucia Zacaria) was wounded when the South African planes fired onto her home near the river Matola. It was reported on Monday night that she had died of her wounds, but the Maputo Central Hospital said today that this is not the case and that she is being treated in hospital. However, the Defense Ministry has announced that a soldier who was on guard duty at a bridge near (Lucia's) house has died in hospital from wounds received in the attack. He was 20-year-old (Antonio Shambine). The death toll in the South African raid now stands at six. Five of the victims were buried in Maputo today.

Warning Received After Raid

MB261842 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The South African claim that the leader of the squadron of Impala jets which attacked Matola had broadcast a warning to the Mozambique forces not to interfere, stating that their mission was only directed against the ANC, has been proven comletely untrue. Such a message was broadcast, but 10 minutes after the raid had taken place and when the attacking planes were already on their way back to base.

Mozambique Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco showed conclusive evidence of this at a news conference held this afternoon in the control tower of Maputo Airport. Journalists listened to the airport tapes, which show that the message was received at 0735 local time, 10 minutes after the attack ended. The South African message was received after the landing of Mozambique's DC-10 from Paris at 0726 and the take off of a local flight to Beira at 0734. Both these times were confirmed by the captains of the aircraft involved. Mr Cabaco said that this showed that the South African message had a purely propaganda value.

The South African claim that they had intended to launch the raid on Saturday but were prevented from doing so by bad weather was also refuted. The director of Mozambique's meteorological services, Dr (Jose Pepe), could prove with international weather charts that the sky had been perfectly clear from midnight on Friday until 1400 on Saturday afternoon, all the way from Pretoria to north of Maputo.

Transportation Minister Returns from Angola

MB251637 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Alcantara Santos, the minister of ports and land transport, returned to Maputo this afternoon after an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. In Angola, Alcantara Santos held talks with local transportation authorities. The talks culminated with the signing of bilateral cooperation agreements in the field of transportation.

In the field of maritime communications, foundations were laid down for the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola.

Before beginning his visit to Angola, Alcantara Santos was in London at the dedication ceremony of the new headquarters of the International Maritime Organization, IMO, of which our country is a member.

Statement Issued To Mark 25 May OAU Day

MB260951 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 25 May 83

["Text" of statement issued by Government of People's Republic of Mozambique on 25 May]

[Text] Today we celebrate African Unity Day. Today we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the OAU, instrument of our peoples in the struggle for liberation and independence, instrument for the confirmation of the dignity and personality of the African peoples, their unity in the struggle for liberation, progress, development, and peace on our continent.

The OAU has always been able to fulfuill its historic mission. It was able to correctly recognize colonialism as the main enemy of Africa, and was able to organize itself in support of the armed liberation war. It has been able to galvanize African people in the direct struggle against colonialism and to support struggling people. Accordingly, it was able to forge the solid unity of all Africans behind the goal of destroying domination throughout the continent. It was able to transform all the national liberation struggles into a single struggle involving the peoples from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, from the Cape to the Mediterranean. It was able to win over new forces to the cause of liberation. It mobilized the total support of all mankind for the struggle of the African peoples. It was able, as a result of its serious and in-depth analysis of problems, clarity of position, and the humanism of its principles, to win admiration and prestige in all countries.

It was able to assert itself as the most solid and cohesive continental organization. It was capable of being the voice of all Africans and of expressing their most heartfelt and legitimate aspirations.

The OAU was able to resist divison. Confronted with imperialism's maneuvers to dismember the organization, to weaken it through division, the OAU was always able to draw inspiration from its principles and the loftiest feelings of the African peoples, to preserve peace in the most difficult moments and concerning the most fundamental issues. Thus, the OAU embodies the dignity and personality of Africa.

The OAU's historic mission and its struggle have not yet ended. Our continental organization must still complete the liberation of Africa and bring about the total eradication of colonialism and racism from African soil. In the present situation, when the major part of the continent is free from colonial domination, the OAU has greater and more significant tasks. Its current mission is to consolidate the gains of our peoples and to be the instrument of unity among Africans for the achievement of economic independence as aprecondition for overcoming famine, poverty, ignorance, disease, and underdevelopment. This is a task which now, more than ever before, demands the permanent strengthening of both African unity and our organization.

The African progressive forces once again have the task of bearing the banners the OAU's solidarity against the maneuvers of division. African unity can only be defended and strengthened in the context of respect for, and the implementation of, the fundamental principles of the OAU — first and foremost, in the unwavering and intransigent struggle against all forms of domination. Loyal to its principles and its liberating mission, the OAU has admitted to its ranks the Saharan Democratic Republic. It was an OAU victory which honors our organization.

Today, while celebrating the anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, we mark 20 years of struggle and victories — 20 years during which the face of our continent was radically changed. But we also pay tribute to the courage and resolve of the Africans who are aware that the struggle continues; who know that the face of our continent still bears wounds caused by centuries of colonial domination, wounds which must be treated and cured, and who know that the designs of imperialist exploitation are concentrated on this immense and rich continent. Thus, when we honor the present struggle, we also honor past victories.

Today, we pay tribute to African leaders who assumed and implemented the values and aspirations of our peoples by founding the OAU. Most of them have already passed away. However, they remain in our minds and inspire our action. We shall have an opportunity to honor their examples in the battles that we will wage. The seed that they sowed has borne fruit. The ground is fertile. It will continue to bear fruit in the consolidation of the independence of our countries and the building of progress, justice, well-being, peace, and the unity of our peoples.

The Mozambique people mark this day with heartfelt feelings. Our armed national liberation struggle and the creation of the OAU are contemporary events. Since the beginning of our struggle, the African people have supported our struggle. The OAU has been a fundamental instrument in the expression of active solidarity by all of Africa with the struggle of the Mozambicans.

We highly value this solidarity. Through experience gained from the most difficult moments, it has become part and parcel of our practice. It is an integral part of the principles of our state and of our national personality. We are linked with the whole of Africa by the strongest, most solid, and indestructible ties — ties of blood and of sacrifices made jointly to win freedom.

Today, when we face attacks by the South African racist regime, as when we confronted and defeated the attacks of the Rhodesian racist regime, we know that the struggle we wage is also the struggle of the whole of Africa. When Pretoria attacks us, it is attacking Mozambique. It is attacking Africa, because we represent Africa's values. It was Africa's values which defeated Portuguese colonialism. It was Africa's values which destroyed the Ian Smith regime.

It is Africa's values which will destroy apartheid. It is Africa's values which are liquidating the armed bandits. No aggression can intimidate us. No aggression can deter us from the paths chosen by our people. When we wage the struggle against famine, nakedness, ignorance and illiteracy, disease and squalor, underdevelopment and fatalism, and economic dependence, our people are involved in a struggle which is common to all Africans. It is a struggle where we deeply feel that the Organization of African Unity continues to be an essential instrument of our peoples.

We celebrate this day with heartfelt emotion in unity with the whole of Africa and in solidarity with all African peoples. The People's Republic of Mozambique, loyal to the principles and objectives of the OAU Charter, will continue to make all efforts for the achievement of the OAU's objectives.

Long live the 25 of May, African Unity Day. Long live the Organization of African Unity. Africa shall win. The struggle continues.

NAMIBIA

Voice of Namibia Criticizes U.S., Western Allies

MB261730 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 25 May 83

[SWAPO program; station commentary]

[Text] We condemn the enemies of the unity and liberation of Africa. We condemn the Reagan administration and its Western allies who try by all means to hinder the unification and liberation of Africa. Their attitude towards Africa is clearly indicated by the policies of the Western imperialists towards the African Continent. The Western imperialists are conniving with the Pretoria regime in order to preserve racist domination and oppression in Namibia and South Africa. They supply the apartheid regime in Pretoria with armaments to [words indistinct] fully maintain its role in Namibia against the will of the people. The veto rights of the Reagan administration in the United Nations are used to block any action against the apartheid regime in Namibia and South Africa, a crime against humanity. Thus the Reagan administration and its Western allies never want to see a united, free Africa.

We call upon all peace and freedom loving people the world over to continue their political, diplomatic, and material support for the people of Namibia through their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO of Namibia, for the total liberation of our mother. With this support we will intensify the struggle, redouble our efforts, and forge ahead towards the final victory in Namibia.

Namibia is awaited to join the ranks of free and independent nations by Africa and the world at large. This is a challenge to the people of Namibia to show that we can fight for our rights and defend our dignity, and we are duty bound to Africa and its peoples to make Africa more peaceful and bigger for all Africans to live in. Let the fires of freedom burn in Windhoek. Let the sound of machineguns be heard all over Namibia announcing a new dawn, the twilight of freedom and independence. Namibia must be free. Africa must be [word indistinct].

SOUTH AFRICA

Bloemfontein Blast Destroys Car; No Injuries

MB261210 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] An explosion, believed to have been a car bomb, has shaken central Bloemfontein. Initial reports say the lunch hour blast completely destroyed a car and damaged another, but that there were no injuries. The car believed to have contained the bomb was parked near a labor bureau. Windows of buildings in the vicinity were reported shattered, but there is apparently no structural damage.

ANC Declines Comment

AB261625 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lusaka, May 26 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa declined here to comment on an explosion which shook the Orange Free State capital of Bloemfontein today. A spokesman in the anti-apartheid organization's office of publicity and information here said he had "no comment at the moment" when asked about the explosion. The spokesman said he might have a statement tomorrow.

The ANC claimed responsibility for the car bomb in Pretoria six days ago by the South African Air Force Headquarters. That bomb killed 18 people and provoked South Africa to make a retaliatory raid on alleged ANC bases in the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

Radio Freedom Views South African Raid on Maputo

EA241506 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 23 May 83

[ANC program]

[Text] Compatriots, the fascist Botha-Malan regime has again arrogantly violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the peace-loving People's Republic of Mozambique to carry out Hitlerite and Zionist-Israeli type of indiscriminate bombardment and strafing of innocent civilian suburbs, government installations, and refugee settlements in the capital of Maputo, this time moving under the false and ridiculous pretext that they were retaliating to the daring operation carried out by Umukhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation — military arm of ANC] combatants against the aggressive Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria.

According to eyewitnesses in Maputo, heavily armed warplanes dropped several bombs indiscriminately in the suburbs of Natola and others in the capital Maputo just as people were starting to work, forcing hundreds of innocent and unarmed civilians to (?run) for safety [words indistinct]. It is evidently clear here that there was no concern whatsoever for the lives of the Mozambican citizens. Actually, the dastardly attack was intended to punish them for nothing else but their selfless support of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and our liberation movement, the African National Congress. There can be no justification by any stretch of the imagination for fascist Pretoria's invasion of Mozambique, Lesotho and other neighboring independent African countries for combat actions carried out by South Africans against an oppressive regime in their own country [words indistinct].

We, the oppressed people of South Africa, led by our vanguard movement, the African National Congress, have long declared

ourselves to be at war with the fascist Pretoria regime and our places of war have never and will never be inside other countries. Our bases, the fortified bases of Umkhonto we Sizwe,are not in Maputo or Maseru, but they are right inside the heart of South Africa itself. They are in [name indistinct] in (Mamilodi), in [name indistinct], in Pretoria, in [name indistinct], in Freetown, Paulpietersburg, and indeed throughout the length and breadth of our country. If the fascist police and army want to eliminate us, which is totally impossible, they will find us wherever any oppressed black person is found. We are in their factories and mines, in the farms and bantustans. We are cooking their food daily, doing their washing, and cleaning their (?boots).

There is no hope of stopping our armed struggle for our freedom and independence short of eradicating the entire oppressed republic. The savage attack on peace-loving civilians of Mozambique and Lesotho is just a desperate and hopeless exercise intended to stay away the peoples of these countries from their uncompromising hatred of the criminal and inhuman system of apartheid and their principled support for struggling people of South Africa and our liberation movement, the ANC. It is indeed the last kicks of a dying buffalo. This latest invasion of Mozambique cannot succeed to hide the long-conceived intentions of the Bothamalan regime to destabilize all independent African countries by causing mayhem, havoc and creating a feeling of insecurity among the peoples of these countries and even slaughtering defenseless and unarmed civilians and refugees.

It has not yet all come as a surprise, nor was it in any way necessitated by the daring operations of Umkhonto we Sizwe, right in the heart of the fascist citadel. The Mozambican Government has long alerted the world at large of fascist Pretoria's preparations to invade its territory. For the past few months the fascist regime has been amassing enormous troops right to the borders of Mozambique, poised to launch another barbarous raid of the Matola and Maseru type [words indistinct]. They have now entered in warplanes, strafing civilian suburbs, and claiming them to be ANC bases.

We are convinced that our oppressed people and all democratic-minded humanity shall condemn and denounce this barbarous attack on Mozambique with all the zeal and contempt it deserves. the democratic-minded white South Africans should also not stand by and let this criminal act pass in silence. The policy of propaganda and falsification that has been orchestrated following the courageous operation against one of their so-called strategic installations should never sway us from throwing in our lot within the ranks of our vanguard movement, the ANC, which is clearly the intention of the fascist (?raid).

The ridiculous and wild speculation that has been made by the regime-controlled mass media and press that the courageous Umkhonto we Sizwe attack against the Air Force Headquarters and military intelligence headquarters signified a departure from ANC [word indistinct] is far from the truth. The ANC has formally and at all times declared that its attacks shall truth be aimed specifically at all military (?facilities) and all other oppressive installations of the apartheid regime. [passage indistinct]

But this shall never deter us from our determined duty, that of liberating our country and establishing peoples government based on our revolutionary document, the freedom charter. Forwards ever, backwards never.

SWAZILAND

Restrictions on Refugees, ANC Expulsion Reported

MB261518 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 26 May 83 p 1

[By Simon Ngwenya]

[Excerpts] Mbabane — Swazi police have raided homes of ANC members living in Swaziland and seized a large cache of arms. At least two people were arrested.

Meanwhile the *Rand Daily Mail* learned yesterday that all foreign refugees living in Swaziland have been issued with identity cards.

It reliably learned that the few Swazi members of the ANC still in the country have been told to leave the country or face the consequences.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Leaves GDR for UN Debate

MB260727 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, cut short his visit to the GDR to fly to New York, where he will attend the UN Security Council debate on Namibia. The debate began on Monday.

PLO Envoy Denies Involvement in Pretoria Blast

MB261151 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has denied any involvement in the car bomb blast in Pretoria last week. The PLO representative in Zimbabwe, Comrade (Hani Shawwa), says the allegation of his organization's involvement is a direct threat by the Pretoria regime to Zimbabwe. He said although the PLO supports the liberation of southern Africa, it is not directly involved because the liberation movements themselves are more that the racist state can handle. Comrade (Shawwa)pledged his organization's support for Mozambique and its people.

Warns of RSA Strike

AB261214 Paris AFP in English 1124 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Harare, May 26 (AFP) — The PLO's representative has said that South African statements linking the ANC and the PLO following the ANC-claimed bomb blast last week in Pretoria constitute a threat to Zimbabwe because the PLO has an office here.

The PLO representative in Harare, Ali Halimeh [name as received], told the *Herald* newspaper in an interview published here today that the PLO would not be intimidated into moving its office from Zimbabwe.

"We are determined to maintain relations with Zimbabwe and the South African and Namibian liberation movements, and do whatever we can to support the struggle against apartheid," Mr Helimeh said.

South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan said after last Friday's car bomb explosion at South African Air Force Headquarters, which killed 18 people and wounded more than 200, that the attack resembled those carried out by the PLO in the Middle East.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said he had "no doubt" that there was a "close link" between the ANC, the PLO and the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

The *Herald* said in an editorial that Pretoria might now use the presence of the PLO office in Harare as a pretext to attack Zimbabwe. The PLO also has an office in Maputo.

An ANC representative in Harare, Joe Gqabi, was assassinated in July 1981 by gunmen who the Zimbabwe Government said were South African agents.